

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 211

Copyright 1922 by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## UNITED KINGDOM INVITES POWERS TO DISCUSS DEBTS

British Attitude on Allied War  
Indebtedness Criticized in  
Anglo-French Circles

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The British Government's attitude toward allied war indebtedness has further crystallized. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent understands that the note drawn up by Earl Balfour goes to the allied governments today and will possibly be published tomorrow, taking the line indicated in Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George, it will be remembered, insisted upon the necessity of treating allied war indebtedness as a whole, since Great Britain is already much more heavily taxed than any other country and cannot afford to remit debts due herself unless for "benefits not unequal that we are prepared to confer."

This attitude is bitterly attacked in Anglo-French circles here, where hopes have been growing that Great Britain might consent, while paying her own war debts, fully to renounce all claim for payments due to herself. Invitations have been issued by Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, and representatives of other allied powers to discuss the matter here with the British Cabinet next Monday. M. Poincaré is said to have a scheme ready, under which Great Britain would write off her claims upon France and simultaneously forgo her share of German reparations thereby enabling Germany to raise an international loan partly for German restoration and partly to enable German reparation payments to France to continue.

### Publiscists Support Proposals

Strange as it may seem, a number of influential British publicists are supporting these proposals. They argue:

1. That Great Britain must pay her own debts to maintain her international credit.

2. That she must remit her share of German reparations to prevent a valuable customer from going bankrupt.

3. That France is not in a position to pay and that the gesture of large-minded British generosity in regarding debts due from an ally as a common contribution to a war waged for the protection of all alike would be a good policy in the long run.

To this is added the remarkable series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the situation in Asia Minor and Europe. In this article Mr. Gibbons explains the apparent militarism of the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Looking Down on Smyrna, One of the Most Flourishing Seaports in the Levant, and the Principal City in the Anatolian Region, Which Has Been Declared Autonomous by the Greek Government

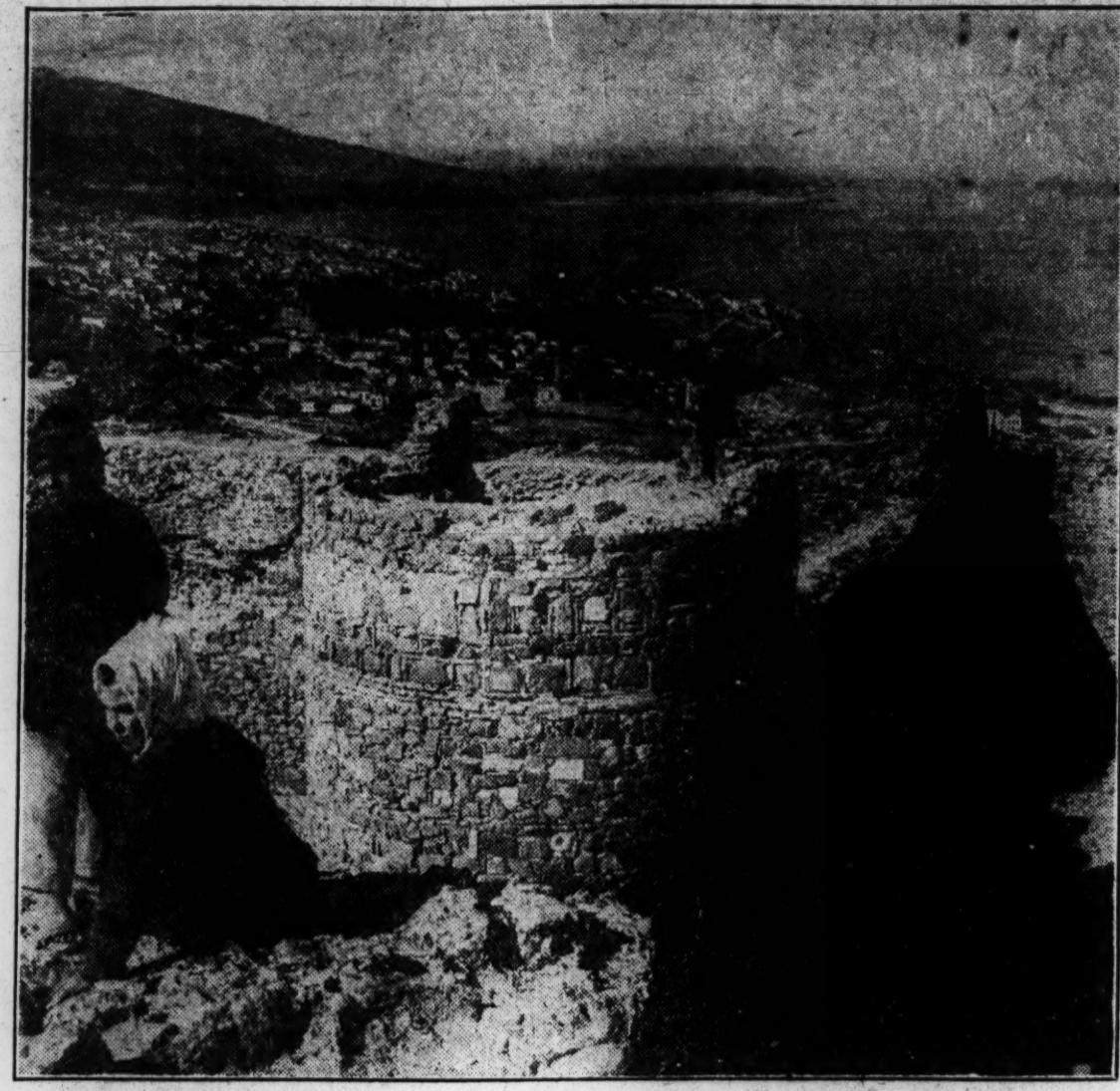


Photo Service, N. Y.

## SLOVENE-ITALIAN PROBLEM ECONOMIC AND IRREDENTIST

Mr. Gibbons Says This Explains  
Militarism Seen in Kingdom of  
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

This is the twenty-ninth of a series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., BELGRADE, June 9.—Because it is certain that the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes has no hostile intentions against any of its neighbors, and will settle its differences with Italy without fighting, we can look upon the manifest militarism of the people without alarm. The army is probably needed during this period of amalgamation. It is, too, like the sovereign, a symbol sorely demanded of unity. We must allow also for the natural feeling of pride of a people that recently passed through such vicissitudes, and that has seen the tables completely turned within five years. The army seems to say to the world, "Jugoslavia glorifies in her own strength." What one has not had when one has wanted it, the attachés too much importance to perhaps, when he is able to enjoy it. Jugoslavia is a "new-rich" among the military nations, and it is only to be expected that its army is very much in evidence, and occupies an exaggerated position.

Voice of Taxpayer  
Great Britain is depicted in fact alternately as Shylock or a suppliant, and idealists are resonantly extorting her to purge herself of the evils these characters connote. The voice of the unfortunate British taxpayer has hitherto been weak, but he is beginning also to speak. His plea is the homely one that he may not be left "to hold the baby." It is a plea based upon the fact that if M. Poincaré's plan should be accepted, Great Britain, where 1,500,000 people are already unemployed, will be left with the handicap of a vastly bigger war debt than any other nation in the world not excluding Germany.

This is a question which the allied premiers have been invited to discuss here next Monday. It is a question

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## PREVENTING OF NEW WARS IS URGED AT GENEVA GATHERING

By Special Cable

ZURICH, Aug. 1.—Because the Swiss National Day, which traditionally gives occasion for patriotic displays, coincided with the anniversary of the beginning of the World War, on which "no more war" meetings were planned, these demonstrations met with certain difficulties.

In fact only one meeting in Switzerland was arranged on Sunday in Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, with Ernest Bovet, secretary of the Swiss League of Nations Association, as chairman and French, English, American, Italian, Norwegian and Swiss speakers. The prevention of new wars generally was declared to be an absolute necessity for civilization and the work of the League of Nations was welcomed as a guarantee for a lasting peace.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.

BELGRADE, June 9.—Because it is certain that the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes has no hostile intentions against any of its neighbors, and will settle its differences with Italy without fighting, we can look upon the manifest militarism of the people without alarm. The army is probably needed during this period of amalgamation. It is, too, like the sovereign, a symbol sorely demanded of unity. We must allow also for the natural feeling of pride of a people that recently passed through such vicissitudes, and that has seen the tables completely turned within five years. The army seems to say to the world, "Jugoslavia glorifies in her own strength." What one has not had when one has wanted it, the attachés too much importance to perhaps, when he is able to enjoy it. Jugoslavia is a "new-rich" among the military nations, and it is only to be expected that its army is very much in evidence, and occupies an exaggerated position.

## AIID FOR CHRISTIANS SOUGHT BY GREEKS

Protection Asked for Relatives in  
Peril of Mustapha Kemal's  
Troops in Asia Minor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Greeks of 13 states of the Mississippi Valley are today preparing a definite campaign to urge every power to come to the aid of Christians in Asia Minor, who they believe are threatened with the danger of increased new massacres and atrocities at the hands of the Turks as the result of the setting up of an autonomous state in Smyrna and the hinterland by King Constantine yesterday. Word is to go out to 50,000 members of Greek societies in the Middle States from Chicago immediately, declaring the situation to be more strained than ever before and calling all to join in an effort to protect relatives and friends in peril of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's troops.

In the last month protests have been sent by more than 20 cities in this section against atrocities in the Near East through the initiative of a central committee formed here known as the Greek National Defense Committee of the Central States. Much information about conditions in Asia Minor, which led to these protests, was gained through facts revealed by The Christian Science Monitor, according to the committee here. It is in direct touch with the Greek Church at Constantinople.

"The struggle has just now begun," Spyros Kotaklis, chairman of the committee, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "Greek troops formerly gave Christians some protection, yet many massacres took place. Now with no Greek protection we must deal with Kemal ourselves. This autonomy state is desirable. Greece could no longer afford to maintain protection. Yet it is fortunate that conditions are so unpromising for it now that freedom has been granted. We must have many more mass meetings here and we must try to send help in money, supplies, and men if possible."

This Central States Committee looking after the welfare of fellow countrymen in Asia Minor was formed on appeal of the Greek churches at Constantinople and embraces representatives of all religious beliefs. It declares itself non-political, taking sides neither with the Royalists nor the liberal Venizelist parties. It is directed by an executive group consisting of prominent Greeks, headed by Mr. Kotaklis, publisher of the Chicago Greek Daily.

## SMYRNA DISTRICT ASSURES EQUALITY FOR VARIOUS RACES

High Commissioner Also Promises Respect for Caliph's Power  
—Allied Reply Awaited

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Aug. 1.—Representatives of all races in the Smyrna district of Asia Minor received with enthusiasm the news that autonomy is to be granted to the Greek regions in Anatolia. Delegates of all nationalities waited upon Mr. Sterghides, the High Commissioner of Smyrna, and expressed their gratitude for the decision taken by the Hellenic Government and for the prospect of a lasting peace which it held out. Hassan Pasha, the Turkish Mayor, voiced the satisfaction of the Muhammadans at the liberty offered.

In reply, Mr. Sterghides assured the delegates of equality and respect for the Caliph's power and urged them to do what they could to raise the moral standard of the people and to work for peace which, he said, was essential in the interests of Micrasia. The first steps of self-government were about to be taken and it was necessary that order be maintained.

An official reply from the allied powers to the two Greek notes is awaited with interest.

Greek Civil Employees  
to Be Gradually Replaced

SMYRNA, Aug. 1. (By The Associated Press)—The issuance of the proclamation decreeing autonomy for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS AUGUST 1, 1922

General  
President Makes Public Rail Peace Plan  
Allies to Discuss Debts.....  
Wets Rally to Mr. La Follette.....  
Rome Is Now an Armed Camp.....  
All Said Bought by Greeks.....  
Smyrna Assures Race Equality.....  
Greek Civil Employees to Be Gradually Replaced.....  
Mr. Gibbons' Twenty-Ninth Article.....  
China Little Affected by Civil War.....  
Senator McLean Says Labor Wants Tariff.....  
Body Seeks Inter-racial Co-operation.....  
Motion Picture Records Sound.....  
Chicago Transit Tied Up by Strike.....  
MacMillan Observatory Work a Success.....  
Rail Concession Sought From Peru.....  
Five States Holding Primaries.....  
Institute Checks Big Problems.....  
Events at Vladivostok.....  
Unionism in India.....  
Attempt to Assemble Banking Experts.....  
Russia Backs Sultan's Claims.....  
Financial  
1922 Exports of Farm Products.....  
France Troubled by Decline in France.....  
George Ashley Tomlinson—Portrait.....  
United Kingdom View as to Debt.....  
Stock Market Quotations.....  
Federal Reserve Monthly Review.....  
Bond Market Price Trend.....  
Dividends Declared.....  
Money Market.....  
Sporting  
U. S. Women Athletes Sali.....  
Cincinnati's Baseball Club.....  
Seabright Tennis Turnout.....  
Major League Baseball.....  
Western Lawn Tennis.....  
Chess.....  
Features  
Washington's Passing Show.....  
The Page of the Seven Arts.....  
The Northern Heavens for August.....  
Theatrical News of the World.....  
Home Forum Page.....  
Why Hurry?.....  
Editorial.....  
12

## PRESIDENT HARDING MAKES PUBLIC PLAN FOR ENDING STRIKE

Union Leaders and Rail Chiefs  
Called Upon to Recognize Decisions of Labor Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President Harding's proposal for the ending of the rail strike, made public today at the White House, provides with reference to the big controversial point of seniority that "all employees now on strike to be returned to work and to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired."

The basis of the Executive's settlement plan follows:

1. Railway managers and workmen are to agree to recognize the validity of all decisions of the railroad labor board and to faithfully carry out such decisions as contemplated by the law.

2. The carriers will withdraw all law suits growing out of the strike, and railroad labor board decisions which have been involved in the strike may be taken in the exercise of recognized rights, by either party, to the railroad labor board for rehearing.

3. All employees now on strike to be returned to work and to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired. The representatives of the carriers and the representatives of the organizations especially agree that there will be no discrimination by either party against the employee who did not strike.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

These three points, it was emphasized at the White House constituted merely the basis for a settlement and the president in transmitting them to B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway executives, sent a letter amplifying and explaining them. This letter was not made public at the White House.

and the talk that personal liberty had been destroyed by the prohibition law. Mr. La Follette is giving whole-hearted support to John J. Blaine, present Governor, who is seeking re-nomination on the La Follette Republican ticket against William J. Morgan, Attorney-General of Wisconsin, the candidate of the Anti-La Follette Republicans. In his opening speech in Milwaukee Governor Blaine, who is known as the champion of home brew, said:

"Why bring back all of the ancient vengeance of the blue laws and their

attending vices and injustices? A thing that is not wrong of itself cannot be made morally wrong by law and all laws should comport with God's moral law."

Mr. La Follette's endorsement of a candidate who takes this stand is considered additional testimony pointing to the wetness of the Senator. The prohibition leaders say that they do not see how anybody who believes in the strict enforcement of the laws that are on the statute books can be so misled as to vote for Mr. La Follette.

## Liquor Conspiracies Ended in California; Show New Dry Agent Means Business

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24 (Special Correspondence) — Like Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and, to a lesser extent, the state of Washington, California has just passed through a trying period of farcical enforcement of the prohibition law, due to the fact that enforcement officers received their appointments as rewards for political services, rather than for their personal qualifications for the work, or their sense of responsibility under the law.

A few weeks ago the prohibition director, E. Forest Mitchell, who has since said he is "not in sympathy with the prohibition law," and his chief assistant, T. A. Brown, who owed his appointment to political boss in San Francisco, who was at one time secretary to Senator Hiram Johnson, and is now his right-hand man, were summarily removed from office. With them went the special attorney provided for the prohibition enforcement director. All three promptly issued statements that they "did not believe in the prohibition law."

### Enforcement Gains Ground

Enforcement of the law, however, is gradually spreading throughout San Francisco and surrounding territory through the efforts of Samuel F. Rutter, the new prohibition director, who has turned the enforcement situation from a public joke, made so purposely by his predecessors, into a very serious undertaking which already is showing definite results. Three important bootlegging conspiracies involving prominent and wealthy men have been uncovered, and the principals either are in jail or out on such heavy bond that they are virtually certain to appear for trial.

Possibly more important than this, the prohibition director's office has uncovered the fact that the same names persist in strange places. For example, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce recently held a "straw vote" on the prohibition amendment, results of which purported to show that the "business men of San Francisco, are in favor of an amendment legalizing light wines and beer, and are not in favor of the prohibition amendment at all." Shortly after this three gangs of bootleggers who had been supplying liquor to wealthy residents of San Francisco, Oakland, Piedmont and Berkeley, were rounded up by Rutter and his assistants.

### Pole Is Exposed

From these bootleggers were obtained lists of names of the people who had purchased liquor from them, i.e., those who were "steady customers." Comparison of the names on these bootleggers' lists, with the names of the "voters" in the Chamber of Commerce poll, shows that every customer of the bootleggers in San Francisco, took pains to vote against the law in that poll. More than this, it was learned that every one of the more than 50 bootleggers and their aides caught in these three coups, also voted "wet" in the Chamber of Commerce poll.

Thinking people are beginning to wonder if the men in charge of the Chamber of Commerce straw vote selected their lists of "business men" to whom to send their ballots entirely from lists of well-known bootleggers and their patrons.

The first exposure made by Mr. Rutter was of an organization which had incorporated itself as the "Holy Rosicrucian Church," and, under the pretext of using wine for sacramental purposes, was alleged to be merely a screen for wholesale bootlegging. Mr. Rutter broke up this organization, brought its leaders to trial, exposed the purchasers as well as the vendors of liquor, and showed that a new man of different caliber had come into the chair of director of the prohibition forces.

### Sacramento Wine Owned

Hardly had the "Rosicrucians" furnished their heavy bail money when Mr. Rutter fell on the Central California Vineyards Company, which, like many vineyard organizations of California, was declared to be merely an organization for law evasion. Thousands of gallons of wine, withdrawn for "experimental purposes" on behalf of a well-known Jewish rabbi and congregation, are said to have been sold to persons who had no connection whatever with the Hebrew congregation. An Italian named Cosulich was the moving person in this company; he will not sell any more liquor for some time.

Mr. Rutter's next raid was on the wineries of Theodore Gier of Oakland, said to be worth \$2,000,000, and one of the prominent organizers of the California Grape Protective Association. Mr. Gier blustered when his wines and wineries were seized, and Mr. Rutter retaliated by making public the names of the men and women who had patronized the Gier agents; that is to say, the Gier bootleggers. These names read like a roster of the most prominent residents of the main-

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid to all countries: \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## MR. HUGHES' NOTE CAUSES COMMENT

### Interference With Freedom of Seas Declared to Be Fraught With Serious Possibilities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the matter of the anti-rum-running note dispatched by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to the British Government, in case the doctrine is so extended as to result in the holding up of regular steamships on the high seas. The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a steamship official that the delays in being stopped and boarded and searched with any thoroughness would be intolerable, mostly from the passengers' point of view.

It is held to be unnecessary because the steamers do not smuggle, this being done by tramps and small craft. Asked the probable consequences if America attempted to exclude all the ships carrying liquor, though not serving within American jurisdiction, the informant said that would be unprecedented and drastic.

The companies, it was pointed out, are careful not to carry contraband except in bond; they also closed their bars within United States limits. On the high seas they felt they had the right to be governed by the laws of the country whose flag they flew.

If nevertheless the American Government shut out all ships carrying liquor, this might result in European ships being excluded. This would seem to give the Americans a clear field, but the field is automatically limited, since if European ships considered themselves unreasonably shut out of America, the Americans would inevitably be shut out of European ports, as was demonstrated recently, when the American attempt to have all their exports carried in American bottoms was abandoned when the consequences were appreciated.

The upshot of the discussions so far seems that interference with the reasonable freedom of seas in the time of peace is fraught with endless possibilities of reprisal and counter-reprisal, breeding animosities which would tend to disorganize the world's transportation. All this is of course confined to the ships doing a legitimate business, and merely carrying liquor for passengers and crews outside American waters and does not concern the proposals for governmental co-operation to prevent shipments of cargoes of liquor from islands or from Europe.

(Continued from Page 1)

**SMYRNA DISTRICT ASSURES EQUALITY FOR VARIOUS RACES**

happen again. Yugoslavia has three choices in regard to Bulgaria: (1) join Greece and Rumania in partitioning the country; (2) give back the purely Bulgarian districts taken away in the treaties of 1913 and 1919; (3) follow a policy of friendliness, and offer to take Bulgaria into Yugoslavia.

The Slovene-Italian problem is both irredentist and economic. Italy has several hundred thousand Slovenes in the territories she gained from Austria. She has closed against the people of the hinterland the two ports, Trieste and Fiume, upon which they depended for their intercourse with the maritime world. Slovenes are intensely nationalist, and hate the Italians more than they ever hated the Austrians. They had a chance as Austrian subjects to combine in defense of their interests with other Slavic peoples in the Austrian Parliament. And they had a natural outlet for their commerce. Under the Italians they are swamped in the Rome Parliament. And they see Trieste discriminated against in favor of Venice. And they are now a divided people—an artificial boundary making parts of them Italian subjects and the rest Jugoslavs. The Slovenes under Jugoslavia rule have the port of Fiume closed to them! The Fiume grievance affects also the Croats.

If Italy would only live up to the terms of the Treaty of Rapallo things would be much easier for the Belgrade Government. But is not the history of international politics the story of the abuse of the small by the great?

If Jugoslavia included Bulgaria, Italy would have to have more respect for the interests and rights of the peoples at the head of the Adriatic Sea.

That the bootleggers were well supplied with funds, evidently from Massachusetts, was evidenced by the array of legal talent those now being held engaged for their hearings in the New Hampshire courts.

The success of the sheriff and the prohibition authorities has had its political effect. Mr. O'Dowd has announced his candidacy for renomination at the Democratic primary, Sept. 5, on his record for efficient law enforcement. Asked what the policy of the Democratic party would be in the coming campaign, as regards enforcement of the Volstead Act, Robert Jackson, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, stated at the Democratic county convention in Manchester that Mr. O'Dowd, a Democrat, had given a conspicuous example of real law enforcement in the State, and that his record might be taken as an indication of where the Democratic party stands.

The commissioner shortly will publish the details of the new administration, after which the present Greek civil employees will be gradually replaced, other nationalities being given an opportunity to participate in the Government. Local administrative councils will be established, the delegates representing the different elements of the population. Likewise, the police and all other departments will be mixed establishments. Formation of a local parliament will be preceded by a general census.

**PLAN TO REMOVE SACRAMENTO HEAD**

City Manager Had Opposed Ku Klux Klan

Armenians Begin Exodus

ALEPPO, Syria, June 10.—Armenians have begun an exodus from the Aleppo and Alexandretta districts, according to reports reaching Aleppo from the surrounding country. They are fearful, it is said, of the possibility of Turkish occupation, and they know what this means from the experiences of their countrymen in Cilicia. Rumors are current here of some understanding between Paris and the Angora Turks by which France undertakes to cede to the Turkish Nationalists the districts of Aleppo, Alexandretta, and Deir Ul Ul. This would account for the Armenian unrest. The reports, however, cannot be confirmed, but nevertheless the restlessness continues.

**Greeks Not to Abandon Asia Minor to the Turks**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Occidental Asia Minor is said by Alexander C. Vouros of the Greek legation here to have both desire for autonomy and the will to safeguard it from aggressors after it has been given. This was in reference to the information that an autonomous and independent nation to be known as Occidental Asia Minor had been established, including the Province of Smyrna and certain parts of western Asia Minor, inhabited principally by Greeks, Circassians, Armenians and Hebrews.

Mr. Vouros emphasized the fact that Greece will not abandon the country to the mercy of the Turks while it is still in a disorganized and comparatively helpless state. On the contrary measures for the carrying out of the plan which has been announced will be applied progressively. He does not believe Great Britain, France and Italy will object to the erection of the new state.

They know, he said, "that to turn Smyrna over to the Turks would be to condemn all non-Moslem inhabitants to deportation or death. Such a thing is unthinkable. Greece is willing to move out, but Turkey shall not move in."

If the Allies consent to the establishment of Occidental Asia Minor as an independent nation, Mr. Vouros declares, what the Turks may think about it will not very much matter.

"They have not the military power to obstruct the plans of Greece in this

Slovene-Italian PROBLEM ECONOMIC AND IRREDENTIST

(Continued from Page 1)

It is easy to pick flaws in the administration of the country, and to lay emphasis upon manifest friction in the dealings of Belgrade with Agram, Lubach, and Sarajevo. One can also draw rather a dark picture of conditions in certain parts of Macedonia. But all this sinks into insignificance when we regard the good will and the good nature of the various elements in the kingdom, all of which are refusing to be worked upon by politicians whose prominence depends upon fishing in troubled waters. I am convinced that the Jugoslavs want to get along together, that they are making a splendid and successful effort to do so, and that much that one sees now to condemn will disappear with a little experience and the mellowing influence of time.

**Difficulties in Administration**

The American who comes out here must realize that his own country, any more than Rome, was not built in a day. It took the United States six years to agree upon a modus vivendi for the 13 original states, and from 1789 to 1865 to work out our problem of national unity. In sizing up the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, we must distinguish between inherent weaknesses and those which are the result of not having yet had time or experience to straighten out. Most of the difficulties in administration and politics here arise from newness of the association and the inability to find trained men for every post. Local antagonisms must overcome, and conflicting local interests reconciled. All this takes time—and experimentation.

Slovene, Croatian, Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovina, Macedonia, Old Serbia, and Serbia proper, are all rich countries, inhabited by an industrial population. Taken together, they now form a good-sized country, with ample outlets to the sea, as soon as railways and ports are constructed.

There is no reason why these peoples of the same origin and similar language cannot eventually diminish the cultural gulf that separates them, and work out, together, a new civilization. For there can be no question of assimilation of one element into the other; there must be amalgamation.

They know, he said, "that to turn Smyrna over to the Turks would be to condemn all non-Moslem inhabitants to deportation or death. Such a thing is unthinkable. Greece is willing to move out, but Turkey shall not move in."

If the Allies consent to the establishment of Occidental Asia Minor as an independent nation, Mr. Vouros declares, what the Turks may think about it will not very much matter.

"They have not the military power to obstruct the plans of Greece in this

Slovene-Italian problem.

Three Choices for Jugoslavia

Her geographical position makes it possible for the Russians to strike Rumania through Bulgarian territory, the Turks to strike the Greeks, the Italians to strike the Serbs. It is easy enough to ridicule all three of the hypotheses. But we have seen in the recent past how the most impossible things happened. They can

happen again. Jugoslavia has three choices in regard to Bulgaria: (1) join Greece and Rumania in partitioning the country; (2) give back the purely Bulgarian districts taken away in the treaties of 1913 and 1919; (3) follow a policy of friendliness, and offer to take Bulgaria into Jugoslavia.

The Slovene-Italian problem is both irredentist and economic. Italy has several hundred thousand Slovenes in the territories she gained from Austria. She has closed against the people of the hinterland the two ports, Trieste and Fiume, upon which they depended for their intercourse with the maritime world. Slovenes are intensely nationalist, and hate the Italians more than they ever hated the Austrians. They had a chance as Austrian subjects to combine in defense of their interests with other Slavic peoples in the Austrian Parliament.

And they had a natural outlet for their commerce. Under the Italians they are swamped in the Rome Parliament. And they see Trieste discriminated against in favor of Venice. And they are now a divided people—an artificial boundary making parts of them Italian subjects and the rest Jugoslavs. The Slovenes under Jugoslavia rule have the port of Fiume closed to them! The Fiume grievance affects also the Croats.

respects," he says, "and presently the new state will have an army of its own, amply able to safeguard itself from Turkish attacks."

Mr. Vouros was unable to say whether a military alliance would be concluded by Greece with Occidental Asia Minor, providing for its protection from the Angors.

Government. "It is too early to answer that question," he responded, "but in my opinion the new government will be completely independent and it would be inaccurate to classify it as a 'Greek protectorate.'"

The above cable rings down the curtain on the efforts of the exploration party organized by General Bruce in the early summer to scale the hitherto inaccessible heights of Mount Everest. While the efforts of the party have ended in what has been described as "glorious failure," the members succeeded in lowering the record for high mountain climbing. Until the present occasion this had remained for several years at 24,000 feet, but the Bruce party decisively beat this record by reaching the height of 27,500 feet.

The excessive cold in the regions above 25,000 feet was largely responsible for the abandonment of the climb, the early breaking of the monsoon also playing an important part in the decision of the leaders.

When it was found imperative to call a halt at the height of 27,500 feet, the intrepid adventurers were only 1700 feet from the unconquered summit.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is one requiring the continuation of a program of American sanitation for the protection of the rest of the world.

The major problem now, it is declared, is

## LABOR REPORTED TO FAVOR TARIFF

Plans, However, Are Being Made to Adjourn Congress Without Passing Measure

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 31—Despite the fact that Administration leaders are making plans to adjourn Congress without enacting the tariff bill into law before the November elections, union Labor in all sections of the country is combining in an effort to force early passage.

Ten international labor unions and more than 300 individual unions, according to George P. McLean (R.), Senator from Connecticut, member of the Senate Finance Committee, have petitioned Congress to speed the enactment of the pending tariff bill "proving to any one who wishes to be fair and face the facts that the great majority of workers in the United States, men and women producers, want this tariff bill."

In a recent petition to President Harding, 10 leading international unions reiterated their desires for the enactment of laws to "protect all wage earners—against the loss of employment through any industrial invasion on the part of the products of any other nation." This was signed by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, American Flint Glass Workers Union, United Hatters of America, United Textile Workers of America, American Wire Weavers Protective Association, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of Leather Workers, National Print Cutters Association, painters, paperhangers and decorators and steel and copper plate engravers.

"According to reports from many sections of the country the tariff delay here is holding up a return to prosperity," said Senator McLean, who predicts the bill will be passed before Congress adjourns. "The United States cannot prosper unless the producers have work and the petitions from Labor show that the working men and women of the country are aroused to the danger and demand a protective tariff."

Senator McLean said Labor "has not been fooled by the Democratic filibuster."

Administration leaders virtually have abandoned hope of the tariff becoming a law at this session of Congress. It is hardly possible that the bill could be passed in the Senate much before Sept. 1, certainly not before Aug. 15, when House members return from their recess. In that event word will be sent to members that they need not hurry back to Washington. Enough members of the House could be held here to enable the House to meet formally every three days without transacting business while waiting for the Senate to get through its labors.

Democratic Senators are no more to blame for the delay in enacting the tariff than the insurgent Republicans, who really are doing the most damage to the bill because of the revolt in the Republican ranks. As the time for the election approaches, Republican leaders are more and more apprehensive. It would be regarded as politically fatal to enact a tariff law a week or so before the elections, in the opinion of most leaders. Even in the Senate, by an unusual spurt, passed the tariff within the next three weeks, the measure would be hopelessly deadlocked in conference between the two houses. No amount of persuasion, it is understood here, can bring the tariff out of conference before the election.

So far as the ship subsidy is concerned, that is a matter for the next session of Congress to determine, despite the claims of Commerce Committee members that it will be brought up in the Senate. With the tariff out of the way, Congress can pass the soldiers' bonus and adjourn, possibly by Oct. 1, or shortly thereafter. On the other hand, if President Harding still insists that the subsidy bill must be passed, refusal of Congress to do so probably would result in the calling of an extra session.

### IRON WORKERS STRIKE SETTLED

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 1—Settlement of the iron workers' strike on at the Vulcan Iron Works, operating plants at Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Nicholson, Pa., since last November, was announced last night. The strike originally was against a flat reduction of wages approximating 30 per cent. Under the terms of the settlement a cut of 13 1/2 per cent for machinists and 15 per cent for laborers is accepted by the men.

To begin with, the commission has

## INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH COMMISSION'S AIM

### Organization Is Successful in Promoting Good Will Between Whites and Negroes

By EDITH ARMSTRONG TALBOT  
BLUE RIDGE, N. C., July 19 (Special Correspondence)—Unique among American organizations stands the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation of Atlanta, Ga., which held its annual conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., last week. Other organizations breed partisan feeling; sectional pride or denominational self-satisfaction. Some started with a soul but have lost it through over-organization; some have failed to catch the feeling of the times and represent values of a purely traditional order, but the Inter-racial Commission makes one enthusiastic because it is composed of people who have first conquered prejudice and narrow-mindedness themselves, and are now engaged in a crusade to lift the veil of racial misunderstanding and prejudice.

#### Experiment Watched Elsewhere

There are those now in British South Africa where black and white meet in a proportion of 6,000,000 to one, consciously watching the work of this commission. In India, where racial feeling is high, this experiment may be followed, and in California, also, where yellow and white meet in misunderstanding, there is a field ready for ideas of this sort.

It is well known that recent exposures of the methods and operations of the Ku Klux Klan did not stop their activities to any great extent, merely banishing them somewhat from the larger cities, and forcing them to add more veils to hide their real nature.

It is well known that they do not confine their activities to Negroes alone, viewing with impartial prejudice Jews, Roman Catholics and those of foreign birth; they pick out that class which is most disliked wherever they happen to be, and make use of local prejudice. But it is safe to say that their ban falls heaviest upon the blacks, as being the most defenseless and most disliked part of the community in general.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

#### Lynchings Diminished

Lynchings is also done in some places as freely as ever, although in some states effective laws have been passed and put into operation which enable governors to control it. Among these states is Tennessee, which has had no lynchings for five years, owing to the operation of the state constabulary law, which permits the Governor to appoint special constables to deal with local mobs. The same sort of law is in operation elsewhere and enables the states to utilize the anti-lynching laws which most of them have, but cannot enforce. In Georgia, formerly one of the worst states, lynchings were reduced to four during the last year. Texas holds the record at present.

It is commonly supposed that only Negroes of a brutish and degraded type are the victims of mob violence, but this is not the case. Negroes who rise to the level of self-respect and property ownership are often more honored than those of a lower type. An educated Negro told me that he was nightly expecting a visit from the Ku Klux Klan because he had recently purchased a piano. Another highly educated man was threatened with a visit because he rode on a Pullman car.

Such progress as has been made in bringing about a decrease of this terrible evil has not been automatic, but has been through the determination and effort of groups of people of the south itself, and chief among those is the Inter-racial Commission.

One may think of this commission as a sort of leaven, small in bulk at present, but because the mass which surrounds it is inert and negative, and it is positive and filled with the spirit of Love, mighty in operation.

#### Work With Negroes

What are the actual methods by which this commission works and accomplishes its results?

To begin with, the commission has

the intensity of light varies in accordance with the speech of the acting person; and the light from the arc is focused upon the moving film by a sound recording instrument. The sound record is a narrow band of varying transparency, running along the edge of the film. As the film passes through the camera, about two-thirds or three-fourths of it is exposed to the scene being photographed. The remainder of the film is given over to photographing the various sounds. In this manner, every section and every sound is reproduced in corresponding places on the record, guaranteeing synchronism of visual and sound impression.

"As to the reproduction of the sound, this is possible because of the photo-electric cell, invented by Professor Kunz," the statement continued. "This cell is similar in shape to an electric light bulb. When light passes through it, it sets up an electric charge. Although the amount of the electricity thus generated is small in amount, it is amplified to the point necessary where sound waves are produced by means of a loud speaking telephone."

The apparatus which is working daily at the university takes moving pictures simultaneously with the photographs of the speech of the acting persons. The machine is equipped with a mercury arc of special con-

## INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH COMMISSION'S AIM

### Organization Is Successful in Promoting Good Will Between Whites and Negroes

By EDITH ARMSTRONG TALBOT  
BLUE RIDGE, N. C., July 19 (Special Correspondence)—Unique among American organizations stands the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation of Atlanta, Ga., which held its annual conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., last week. Other organizations breed partisan feeling; sectional pride or denominational self-satisfaction. Some started with a soul but have lost it through over-organization; some have failed to catch the feeling of the times and represent values of a purely traditional order, but the Inter-racial Commission makes one enthusiastic because it is composed of people who have first conquered prejudice and narrow-mindedness themselves, and are now engaged in a crusade to lift the veil of racial misunderstanding and prejudice.

#### Experiment Watched Elsewhere

There are those now in British South Africa where black and white meet in a proportion of 6,000,000 to one, consciously watching the work of this commission. In India, where racial feeling is high, this experiment may be followed, and in California, also, where yellow and white meet in misunderstanding, there is a field ready for ideas of this sort.

It is well known that recent exposures of the methods and operations of the Ku Klux Klan did not stop their activities to any great extent, merely banishing them somewhat from the larger cities, and forcing them to add more veils to hide their real nature.

It is well known that they do not confine their activities to Negroes alone, viewing with impartial prejudice Jews, Roman Catholics and those of foreign birth; they pick out that class which is most disliked wherever they happen to be, and make use of local prejudice. But it is safe to say that their ban falls heaviest upon the blacks, as being the most defenseless and most disliked part of the community in general.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in

## DEBTS REFUNDING QUESTION DELAYED

### Conversations in Washington Must Be Postponed Until Meeting of Premiers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—Inauguration of negotiations here looking to the refunding of sums due the United States by Entente nations has developed that an important connection exists between such refunding and the ability of Germany to meet her indemnity obligations.

It was found by those engaged in the negotiations that it would be practically impossible to carry them beyond a certain point without reference to the readjustment of Germany's war obligations, and as the British and French prime ministers are to meet within a fortnight to consider, among other important matters, the advisability of reducing the total amount of the German indemnity, it is regarded as possible that J. V. Parmentier, head of the French mission, and the American commissioners dealing with the French debt will feel it advisable to await the outcome of that meeting before going far with their own conferences. Such delay, it was said, would be on the theory that the measure of French ability to meet her obligations to America must depend to a large extent upon the amount of money France can secure from Germany.

It already has developed that the possibility of reducing the total of the German indemnity will depend upon the willingness of France and Belgium to eliminate from their claims the heavy payments demanded to meet pensions to Entente veterans of the World War and on account of expenditures by the Entente for military preparations for the war. This was a subject of controversy during the framing of the Versailles Treaty, and the American delegates took strong ground in opposition to the allowance of such claims.

#### American Protest Unavailing

It is said to be known to few Americans that this American protest was unavailing and that the claims were included in the total indemnity demanded.

Furthermore, the German claim for an abatement of the indemnity which is now to be considered by the two premiers and the treatment of which is expected to affect the pending Washington negotiations on the French debt, is that there is none that is so contrary to the engagements entered upon through the terms submitted to the German Government by President Wilson with the authority of the Entente Allies on Nov. 5, 1918, subject to which Germany accepted the armistice conditions, which provided that there should be "no contributions" and no "punitive damages."

#### Italy's War Debt

Postponement of the dispatch to Washington of an Italian commission to meet with the American commission in pursuance of the plan to refund the Italian war debt to the United States does not mean an abandonment of Italy's purpose to adjust her debt it was said yesterday at the Italian embassy. Signor Ricci, Italian Ambassador, it was explained, has planned to head such an Italian commission himself and seeks only to delay the coming of such a commission until he is able to leave Italy with the other members.

The execution of the plan, embassy officials explained, will depend to some extent on the outcome of the effort of Luigi Facta to erect a new cabinet, as Signor Ricci makes it a condition of his remaining in the diplomatic service that he shall be in sympathy with the party in power. He is in complete accord politically with Signor Facta.

## UNITED KINGDOM INVITES POWERS TO DISCUSS DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

upon the decision of which may depend not only the solvency of Germany and France, but also the industrial future of Great Britain.

#### France to Impose Penalties of Economic and Financial Character Upon Germany

PARIS, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—France will impose penalties of an economic and financial character upon Germany because of her refusal to continue payments on the debts contracted by her nationals with allied nations before the war, it was said in official circles here today.

These penalties will be applied at the end of the 10-day period indicated by M. Poincaré in his note to Berlin last week.

Germany's refusal to continue the payments was made known in note from the German Government today.

It was pointed out in French official quarters that France would probably take steps against Germany regardless of what the other Allies should do concerning similar payments due them by Germany.

The time limit set by France will expire next Monday.

The exact nature of the penalties intended to be applied could not be learned in official quarters. It was stated, however, that no military action was contemplated.

The view was expressed that the payments which are being made to German nationals by French citizens in connection with business dealings arranged before the war will be stopped in view of Germany's action.

#### Section of British Press

Criticizes Government Decision

LONDON, August 1—(By The Associated Press)—The British Government's reported decision to send a circular note to the Allies and the

United States in reference to the war debts has been discussed in political and financial circles for some days. It is said there has been a strong division of opinion in the Cabinet over the question, and a section of the press today sharply criticizes the supposed government decision.

The exact purport of the note is not very clearly defined in the newspaper reports, but the Morning Post says that it "in substance places upon the United States responsibility for Great Britain's inability to cancel or to treat indulgently the debts owed this country by its European allies."

The newspaper describes the note as "brutal in its purport," and hopes it will be radically altered, fearing that otherwise it will create a most unfortunate impression both in Europe and in America, and be interpreted as an attempt to fasten upon the Washington Government the responsibility for the financial chaos in Europe. The Morning Post reiterates its contention that Great Britain must, without delay, fund and pay the interest on its debts to the United States.

The Times expresses the hope that the current rumors as to the character of the note will prove inaccurate. "Should the note in substance reiterate the arguments employed by the Premier in the Commons on May 31," the newspaper adds, "we fear it will produce an impression unfavorable to a speedy settlement either of the reparations problem itself or of the connected question of the inter-allied war debts."

In his speech before the House of Commons on May 31, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, declared for a complete remission of war debts. He pointed out in this connection that Great Britain's debtors owed her £3,000,000, while she in turn was liable to the United States for only £1,000,000. He also took occasion to declare that whatever lack of balance was evident in the working of the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations was due primarily to the abstention of the United States.

#### Germany Reasserts Inability to Meet the Monthly Payment

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—The German reply to the French note regarding payments by Germany to the Allied clearing house on account of debts contracted by German nationals with allied citizens prior to the war was telegraphed to Paris last night for presentation to the French Government today. The note reasserts that Germany finds it impossible to continue the monthly payment of £2,000,000.

Germany's argument is that the reparations transactions and the clearing house process constitute one indivisible whole, and that the German financial situation makes it impossible for the Government to continue payments either on account of reparations or to the clearing house under present conditions.

The note is understood to argue that German payments to the clearing house should not be made until the German private claims on German sequestered property had been settled. The German standpoint is that the whole question must be settled jointly by all the governments concerned.

Germany also protests against what it terms "the peremptory and dictatorial" policy of the French Government, the note saying that a world catastrophe is inevitable if, under the pressure of the Entente policy, conditions in Germany continue to develop as at present.

The French note, of a peremptory nature, to which Germany thus replies, was received last week. The note from the British Government in reply to Germany's request for the reduction of her clearing house payments, followed somewhat later. It said Great Britain intended to discuss the questions raised as soon as possible with the other powers concerned in order to make a reply in conjunction with the other allied nations.

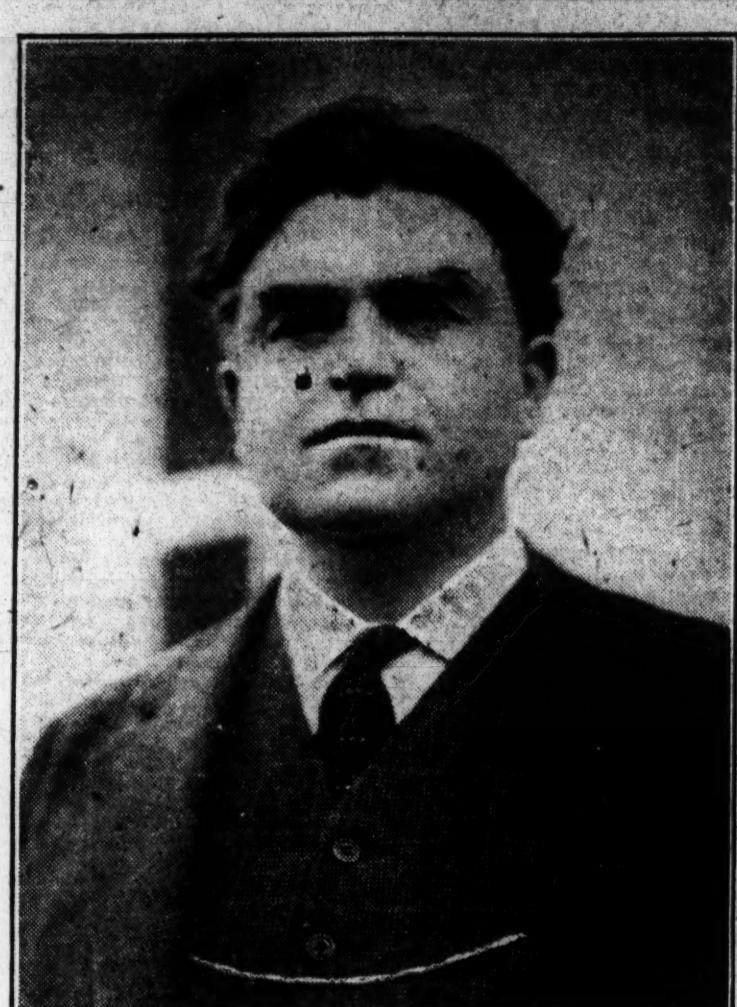
Commenting on the British note, the Lokal Anzeiger says the French and British replies are inconsistent with each other. M. Poincaré's latest threatening note, it declares, is evidence of the growing French tendency toward separate action, the fatal effect of which the British Government is obviously attempting to soften.

#### Balfour Note Sent to Allied Chancellories

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—Lord Balfour's war debts' note is now with the Allied chancelleries here. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that it indicates that Great Britain would very gladly, in the interests of war recuperation, remit everything owing to herself, both by her friends and her recent enemies, but Great Britain is herself a debtor as well as a creditor nation. Her creditors insist on collecting their debts in full, and Great Britain is too much embarrassed as to her own war burdens to be able, at the same time to pay her creditors in full, and to scale down the debts she has to collect below the level of the sum she owes her creditors.

A financial authority here interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor's representative on this subject said that it would obviously be difficult for the British or any other government, ruled by public opinion, to adopt the position of paying everything to its creditors and giving up everything to its debtors. Even if such a policy were right, it would be one that the man in the street would not find it easy to understand. It might still be, he thought, that the British Government intended in the end to take that line. In this case, he said it would clearly not be bad tactics to suggest, as has been done in the Balfour note that the opposite was intended. Much fire had already been drawn in this way, and more would be brought out next Thursday when the subject was to be debated in the House of Commons. He explained that the union chiefs understood that the President expected at least three-fourths of the executives



John L. Lewis  
© Cineinst. Washington  
International President United Mine Workers, Who Has Called Peace Meeting of Miners and Operators

## CHICAGO TRANSPORTATION STRIKE BRINGS CITY'S CARS TO HALT

### Complete Tie-Up Results When 20,000 Motormen, Conductors and Guards Protest Wage Cut

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—(By The Associated Press)—Twenty thousand motormen, conductors and guards on surface and elevated lines went on strike at 4 o'clock this morning against a 17 per cent wage reduction, and the greater part of the working portion of Chicago's nearly 3,000,000 persons was forced to seek improvised transportation.

Thousands started early afoot, and from well before dawn streets and avenues leading to the business and manufacturing districts swarmed with pedestrians. Streets in the downtown district, with the calling of the strike, automatically became one-way thoroughfares.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on as runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero.

Early today carmen went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men

## INSTITUTE OF POLITICS CENTERS ABOUT WORLD RECONSTRUCTION

Twin Problems of Debts and Reparations Challenge "Best Minds" to Find a Solution Fair and Just to All

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence) — Reparations and inter-allied debts hold the stage at Williamstown. From the rising of the curtain on the second Institute of Politics, the problem of world reconstruction, of which these two great issues are notable phases, has visibly been edging from the wings while scholarly historical addresses were being delivered from the platform.

Last week, Dr. Josef Redlich of Vienna, in an interview, appealed for a "practical adjustment of international obligations on the ground that the world is an economic unit. Sunday, Raymond Recouly, Paris journalist, declared that France would cooperate in reaching a fair adjustment if convinced that Germany was trying to pay to the extent of her ability. Monday, the problem of reparations and debts burst into the full glare of the spotlight with the convening of the round table conferences on the rehabilitation of Europe, conducted by Paul M. Warburg and Dr. B. M. Anderson, Jr., of New York, and the conferences on inter-allied debts, conducted by Oscar T. Crosby, a former assistant secretary of the United States Treasury.

The academic atmosphere of Williams College has become charged with intellectual energy, and today the "best minds" at Williamstown are concentrating upon what is believed to be the most vital problem of the present generation.

### Mr. Warburg Speaks Plainly

Unquestionably, the outstanding utterance of the session so far was that of Mr. Warburg yesterday that if France should modify her attitude toward Germany, it was inconceivable that America should insist on payment of debts from such allies as plainly could not pay without disastrous consequences.

Yet, hardly less significant was Mr. Crosby's intimation that there is no way apparent by which Europe can pay America the \$800,000,000 annual interest on outstanding loans.

Mr. Crosby and Mr. Warburg, at the round table on debts, agreed that final settlement of allied indebtedness to the United States cannot be made under the present act of Congress, calling for payment in 25 years, with interest at not less than 4% per cent a year.

The greater part of Mr. Crosby's conference was occupied with organization on a systematic basis. In his opening remarks, he outlined 22 specific questions to be answered with regard to debts. These will be passed upon by committees of the conference, possibly revised, and then taken up again. Among the important subjects to be considered are whether Congress has a constitutional right to remit debts; where claims should be modified regardless of the reparations question, and the "weighted gold" basis of settlement.

### Story of Brazil Is Told

Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima's first lecture, on the centenary of Brazilian independence, was delivered this morning in Capin Hall. Dr. Lima dwelt upon the friendship between the United States and Brazil, their tracing the development of independence in the South American republic. M. Recouly, in his first lecture last night, gave a striking description of the events of the Russian revolution, and expressed the opinion that "it is a great illusion to suppose that a positive, practical and effective co-operation can be built up with the Bolsheviks." He said in part:

"Four years of Bolshevism, succeeding four years of war, have from a material point of view entirely disorganized, or, more than that, have destroyed, the whole structure of Russia. The production of agriculture, which was the principal wealth of that country, has diminished in the proportion of four to one, which means that about three-fourths of the land which used to be cultivated is at the present time not cultivated at all. The great majority of the factories have been closed. The disorganization of the railways, as you know, is complete.

### Moral Viewpoint Is Worse

Such is the material point of view. From a moral point of view it is perhaps worse. There existed in Russia before the war a very small portion of what we French call 'l'élite.' I mean the leading political, social and intellectual classes. That unfortunately, for the most part has been suppressed and dispersed to all parts of the world. They have lost contact with their own people. They are no more in touch with it, which makes their coming back to power more and more difficult, more and more problematical.

On the whole, one could say that Russia has gone back in history for four or five centuries. Russian provinces, at the present time, are almost in the same situation as some parts of Africa before the colonization. It will require a great number of years and an enormous quantity of money to restore Russia to her former condition. That means, in my opinion, that you must not wait for the reconstruction of

## RAIL CONCESSION SOUGHT FROM PERU

Canadian Would Build 2400 Miles, Tapping Rich Deposits—Cost Set at \$120,000,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—There is much interest here in the negotiations being carried on by a Canadian financier, Robert W. Dunsmuir of Victoria, for a huge concession in Peru, calling for the construction of 2400 miles of railroad, at an approximate cost of \$120,000,000. The concession has been submitted to the Peruvian Congress for approval. It was learned here of a mere negative, and I think American opinion is disposed to take the same line. Russia cannot be saved by herself alone. She needs some external and very strong help. But how can you expect foreign finance and foreign industry to invest in Russia their money or their countrymen as long as all those investments can be confiscated by a single order of the Bolsheviks!—as long as there does not exist in Russia any protection whatever for the right of private property, nor for the right of man?

Now is it possible to achieve or even to begin the restoration of Russia as long as Russia is in the hands of the Bolshevik Government, and of the Bolshevik Administration? French public opinion, on the whole, is inclined to answer that question by a mere negative, and I think American opinion is disposed to take the same line. Russia cannot be saved by herself alone. She needs some external and very strong help. But how can you expect foreign finance and foreign industry to invest in Russia their money or their countrymen as long as all those investments can be confiscated by a single order of the Bolsheviks!—as long as there does not exist in Russia any protection whatever for the right of private property, nor for the right of man?

### Will Revert to State

When constructed, the holder of the concession, Mr. Dunsmuir, will operate the railroads on his own account for 45 years, at the end of which time they will be turned over to the Peruvian Government. Mr. Dunsmuir to have the privilege of then purchasing them at the cost of construction. There is a disposition in some circles to predict the disapproval of this "privilege of purchase" clause by the Peruvian Congress.

Three distinct but interconnected systems of railroads will be built. One line will follow the Peruvian coast in a north and south direction, another will parallel the Andes Mountains with their rich mineral deposits, and the third will connect the Peruvian seaports with the navigable waters of the Amazon.

The first of the three systems will pass through about 20 of Peru's rich coastal valleys, connecting with the short railway lines already constructed and touching on all the seaports. The second or inter-Andean system, will traverse the valleys of the Andes, between Jaén and Cuzco, with special reference to the known mineral deposits. At Cuzco it will connect with an existing railroad which has an outlet at the Peruvian port of Mollendo, where there are rail connections with Chile and Argentina to the south, and Bolivia to the west.

### Land May Be Granted

The third, or trans-Andean system, will consist of two lines, one in the north and the other in the southern part of Peru, each having a sea terminal point and running inland to connect with the inter-Andean system, proceeding thence to the Amazon.

One provision of the Dunsmuir concession, in the form in which it has been submitted to the Peruvian Congress, is said to grant approximately 8,000,000 hectares, or 20,000,000 acres of land to the Canadian financier as a subsidy for constructing the railway system. It is understood that the oil and mineral rights in these tracts will rest with the grantee.

Much of the region to be served by the Dunsmuir railroads has been pronounced by geologists as favorable in its physical aspects for the presence of oil, and petroleum seepages have been reported from various places.

The absence of transportation facilities heretofore has prevented any extensive exploration operations.

## ROALD AMUNDSEN HAD SECRET PLAN

Expected to Start Shortly on Flight Across Pole

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Transfer of Capt. Roald Amundsen, Lieutenant Omdahl and "another man" from the Maud, the ship in which the explorer went to the Arctic to prepare for his attempted flight across the North Pole, as reported from Nome Sunday, was in accordance with his secret plans, Henry Woodhouse, president of the Aerial League of America, declared yesterday. The three men were taken from the Maud to the schooner Holmes.

It might have endangered the Maud's chances of advancing through the open leads and the Arctic pack ice to a point near Wrangel Island," said Mr. Woodhouse, "if she had had to go out of her way to Point Barrow with Amundsen. Delay might have caused the Maud to remain at Point Barrow until next summer."

Captain Amundsen now can proceed with his flight without fearing delay to the rest of his expedition. Mr. Woodhouse said, adding that he expected Capt. Amundsen would start soon on the flight.

### SUBMARINES LEAVE DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 26 (Special Correspondence)—More than half of the ships in the operative force of the submarine flotilla of the Pacific fleet, based at San Pedro, recently sailed for New London, Conn., where they will be placed in reserve. For type, there are nine and eight H-type boats, convoyed by the Beaver are on the 5000-mile voyage to the east via the Panama canal.

## SUCCESS ATTENDS MACMILLAN OBSERVATORY WORK IN ARCTIC

Radiogram States 16 Field Stations Were Operated During Winter—Polar Light Photography Not Yet Achieved

PORTLAND, Me., August 1—Observations in terrestrial magnetism by Donald B. MacMillan's Arctic expedition were successful, according to indirect word received here by George P. Carey, treasurer of the MacMillan Arctic Association.

They began in November, and 16 field stations were established, according to a letter received from Capt. Fleming, assistant director of the Arctic Institute, quoting a report from G. Dawson Howell of the Arctic Association.

The radiogram dated July 27, and from New London, by way of Foggy Bottom, reached probably with the message stated that the stations were well established in the most remote regions where they were reported to be located, received by the MacMillan's chief assistant of plans for their return, which will be within a month or two if they come back this year, as expected.

Mr. Fleming stated that a radiogram had been sent in care of the Fur Trade Commission Telegraph-Cable Company to Mr. MacMillan, extending congratulations upon the success of the expedition and best wishes of friends and relatives. The explorer was advised that mail was being forwarded to Barrow Harbor, Labrador, the terminus of the mail packet line.

The radio receiving outfit, installed on the hill above Bowdoin, on which there is a room 16x20, a year ago, has been in use the according to the MacMillan's report. A radio message was sent through the U. S. Telegraph Commission for delivery at Gise Dorat, which is on the southwest coast of Baffin Land and at the upper end of Hudson Strait. No Polar light photography

was obtained, but it was hoped to secure some in Labrador.

The radiogram was as follows:

Wintered southwestern Baffinland Observatory successful, operation beginning November. Sixteen field stations. No Polar light photography hope secure some Labrador. Can wireless us through Fur Trade Commission message delivered Dorset. Bowdoin wireless ineffective. All well.

No mention was made by Mr. MacMillan's chief assistant of plans for their return, which will be within a month or two if they come back this year, as expected.

Mr. Fleming stated that a radiogram had been sent in care of the Fur Trade Commission Telegraph-Cable Company to Mr. MacMillan, extending congratulations upon the success of the expedition and best wishes of friends and relatives. The explorer was advised that mail was being forwarded to Barrow Harbor, Labrador, the terminus of the mail packet line.

The radio receiving outfit, installed

on the hill above Bowdoin, on

which there is a room 16x20, a year ago. It has been in use the

according to the MacMillan's report.

A radio message was sent through the U. S. Telegraph Commission for delivery at Gise Dorat, which is on the southwest coast of Baffin Land and at the upper end of Hudson Strait. No Polar light photography

## RECORDS OF UNION TAKEN INTO COURT

Clothing Workers Under Fire in Philadelphia Labor Dispute

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1—Records of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America yesterday were seized on order of Judge Rogers in the Common Pleas Court during the reading of a petition of a clothing manufacturer to make permanent an injunction restraining members of the union from interfering with non-union employees at the plant.

Judge Rogers ordered officers and agents of the Clothing Workers Union to remain in the courtroom while the records were read.

Learning that the Garment Workers Union was alleged to be an unincorporated body, and failing to ascertain how many of its members were citizens, Judge Rogers said the court intended to see that the attention of the Police Department and the federal immigration officials was called to the organization that an investigation might be made of its purposes and methods and its general make-up.

The hearing was on the action of the A. B. Kirschbaum Company, clothing manufacturers, which claimed in its petition that the factory employees had been assaulted and intimidated.

### USE OF MARINES BRINGS PROTEST

Wyoming Governor Urges Legal Process in Oil Cases

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 1—Robert Carey, Governor of Wyoming, telegraphed to President Harding late night protesting against the sending of marines to Wyoming to eject alleged squatters from the Peotone naval oil reserve. The Governor's message follows:

Have seen press reports to effect marines been ordered to remove certain squatters from the Peotone naval oil reserve. If such reports are true, would respectfully protest against such action. If any person or persons are in illegal possession of lands in this field, they can be removed by legal process through courts. Such procedure as is contemplated ignores the courts of the nation and establishes a military force to effect its ends.

It is further stated in your last memorandum that the present Soviet Government "renounced the grasping and forcible policies of the former Russian Government" and would restore to the Chinese people what had been forcibly taken away from them by the Tsarist Government.

But as a matter of fact, the Russian troops at Urga and Kachata have not yet been withdrawn as you have promised, but on the contrary their number has been steadily increased.

"It is further stated in your last memorandum that the Government of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has repeatedly informed the Government of the Chinese Republic of its readiness and willingness to proceed to the revision of existing Russo-Chinese treaties with a view to excluding from them such stipulations as hinder the further development of mutually friendly relations between the Chinese and Russian people." This ministry heartily endorses this view and wishes to state to you frankly that mutual friendship depends upon good faith, and that deeds must be consistent with words.

Mr. Wilson also has injected his personality into the Virginia campaign where his friend and political ally, Claude A. Swanson, incumbent, is being closely contested for the nomination to the Senate by Westmoreland Davis, Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Wilson has written to the Virginia voters that Senator Swanson was "at all times most loyal and helpful in his support to me while I was at the head of the government."

The "Old Guard" is on trial in West Virginia, where the conservatism of Howard Sutherland, Republican Senator, is an issue. His chief opponent is H. C. Ogden, publisher of *Wheeling*. Senator Sutherland's vote for seating Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, also is giving him some concern. In the Democratic primary for Senator, Mrs. Izetta Jewell Brown is opposing M. M. Neely, a former member of the House.

## CHINA ADDRESSES NOTE TO RUSSIA

Peking Unwilling to Enter Into Treaties Until Assured Promises Will Be Kept

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 31—The text of a note addressed to the Russian Soviet Government by the Chinese Foreign Office has been received here. Its trend indicates that the Chinese are unwilling to enter into treaties until they have more practical assurance than at present that the Soviet Government intends to keep its promises.

The Chinese note was a reply to the protest of the Soviet Government against the delay in opening negotiations regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway and other matters. It said in part:

"In regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Chinese Government views the question with great concern and desires its early solution. Upon your arrival (Soviet representative at Peking) last December this ministry intended to open negotiations at once, but the question of Urga and Kachata had already been brought up. This ministry heartily endorses such a view and wishes to state to you frankly that mutual friendship depends upon good faith and that deeds must be consistent with words.

"The Chinese Government sent a delegation to take up the matter with you. Several months have since passed but no definite agreement has yet been reached.

"The Chinese Government notes with satisfaction the several declarations of the Soviet Government, with you repeated in your last memorandum, to the effect that the present Soviet Government "renounced the grasping and forcible policies of the former Russian Government" and would restore to the Chinese people what had been forcibly taken away from them by the Tsarist Government.

But as a matter of fact, the Russian troops at Urga and Kachata have not yet been withdrawn as you have promised, but on the contrary their number has been steadily increased.

"It is further stated in your last memorandum that the Government of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has repeatedly informed the Government of the Chinese Republic of its readiness and willingness to proceed to the revision of existing Russo-Chinese treaties with a view to excluding from them such stipulations as hinder the further development of mutually friendly relations between the Chinese and Russian people." This ministry heartily endorses this view and wishes to state to you frankly that mutual friendship depends upon good faith, and that deeds must be consistent with words.

The "Old Guard" is on trial in West Virginia, where the conservatism of Howard Sutherland, Republican Senator, is an issue. His chief opponent is H. C. Ogden, publisher of *Wheeling*. Senator Sutherland's vote for seating Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, also is giving him some concern. In the Democratic primary for Senator, Mrs. Izetta Jewell Brown is opposing M. M. Neely, a former member of the House.

## FIVE STATES HOLD PRIMARIES WITH SEVERAL WOMEN IN RACE

Keenly Contested Fights Reported in Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Primaries in five states, with Missouri holding the center of the stage, are being held today.

Candidate for the United States Senate will be nominated in Virginia, West Virginia and Missouri, while in these states, also, as well as in Oklahoma and Kansas are contests involving seats in the lower branch of Congress. Complete state tickets will be nominated at the same time.

National interest is attached to the Democratic senatorial contest in Missouri, where James A. Reed, incumbent, closed last night the stormiest campaign of his career. He is pitted against Breckinridge Long, an Assistant Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson. The issue actually involves "Wilsonism" and both candidates have made it so. Former President Wilson has set his heart upon the defeat of the Missouri Senator and the result will decide whether Wilson Democrats or anti-Wilson Democrats control the state machine.

In the absence of a senatorial race in Kansas, the gubernatorial contest holds interest. Henry J. Allen, present governor, is retiring and there are half a dozen aspirants for his office. Two women, Mrs. W. D. McMurry and Miss Helen Pettigrew, are among the candidates.

### INTOXICATED DRIVERS TO GET PRISON TERMS

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1 (Special)—

Thomas F. McCran, Attorney-General, has sustained the legality of convictions of persons accused of driving motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor, as prosecuted under the revised motor vehicle act passed by the last legislature, making prison sentences compulsory.

William L. Dill, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, asked for a ruling on certain features of the act following the declaration by Judge Wells that the procedure followed in summary prosecutions before magistrates is defective and that upon review of appeal he would be compelled to set aside convictions as illegal.

In sustaining the legality of the procedure the attorney-general safeguards the most important feature of the New Jersey motor vehicle law.

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## U. S. WOMEN TRACK CONTESTANTS SAIL

First Invasion of Kind in American Sports History—Event in Paris, Aug. 20

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—With the general broadening of women's activities in the last few years, their fuller entrance into athletics is only natural, and with the sailing of an American contingent of girl athletes for France today, to participate in the international track and field games at Pershing Stadium, Paris, Aug. 20, a real landmark in feminism and sports has been set. This is the first time that the United States has been represented by a regular team of women contestants on foreign soil. Those who left on the Aquitania today took their mission seriously, and appeared just as fitted to play the rôle of track stars as have the teams of men which the country has dispatched on overseas conquest before.

Before the war, women were practically strangers to the track and field, but in the stress of conflict, particularly in Europe, when womanhood stepped forward to fill the jobs left vacant by the departure of men to the battle front, they participated in games to fit them for their more strenuous duties in industry.

The result was that running, jumping and weight throwing became part of the feminine calendar, in addition to riding, swimming, tennis and golf. When international games were suggested to compare the athletic progress made by women of various nations, an invitation was sent to the United States.

Girls' colleges and boarding schools took up the challenge. Instead of standing on the sidelines, cheering their brothers and sweethearts on the field, thousands of girls spent the spring training and preparing themselves, not always under expert tutelage, but sufficiently well to break half a dozen world records when they went into competition.

The field was narrowed to interscholastic and inter-class meets, then by numerous sectional elimination contests, and finally two national meets were held, one in the east, the other in the far west, from the winners of which 13 girls were picked to go to Europe. The judges are positive that the 13 are the best in the Nation.

Much trouble was experienced in arousing sufficient public enthusiasm to get the money to send the team abroad, with the result that nearly all of the girls are paying their own expenses—one had to borrow the funds with the promise of repayment when she leaves school—and some of the entertainment planned for them must be curtailed.

For the last few days they have been gathering at Newark, N. J., training at Weequahic Park. They have dropped frivolity and are as serious as a boxer on the verge of a championship bout.

Definite assignment of the girl athletes has not yet been made by Dr. Harry Stewart of New Haven, Conn., the coach, and the individual who, perhaps, more than any other, is responsible for this long step in feminism. Assignments will not be made until near the close of training in Paris.

On the team are: Katheryn Agar, Chicago, Oaksmere School; Janet Snow, Rye, N. Y., Oaksmere School; Ester Greene, Canal Zone, Balboa High School; Lucile Godbold, Estill, South Carolina, South Carolina College for Women; Frances Mead, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Elizabeth Stine, Leonia High School, Leonia, N. J.; Nancy Vorhees, New York, Estel Walker School; Elizabeth Vorhees, New York, Rosemary Hall; Anna Harwick, Miami, Fla., Florida State College; Maybelle Gilliland, Leonia High School, Leonia, N. J.; Camille Sabine Newark, N. J., New Jersey Normal School; Flora Batson, Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Maud Rosenbaum, New York, Oaksmere School, a distance runner, preceded the team to Paris and daily is indulging in long distance runs.

## CANADIAN CHAMPION IS AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—H. A. Belyea of St. John, N. B., one of the first out-of-town entries to arrive for the golden jubilee regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the Schuylkill River Thursday, Friday and Saturday, planned to take his first workout over the course today. He arrived last night.

Belyea is entered in the association senior singles on Friday and a victory would qualify him for the championship singles on Saturday. There are 11 other entries in the qualifying event. Belyea's most formidable opponent being W. B. Garrett Gilmore of this city, over whom he already has three victories.

The winner of the association singles will meet P. A. Costello of the Vespa B. C., Philadelphia; Zoha, New York Bohemians, and possibly W. M. Hoover, Duluth, the titleholder in the championship event. Hoover is entered, but it is possible that he may row only an exhibition. It was said he does not think he had sufficient training since his victory in the English Henley to get in condition.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	62	38	.620
Indianapolis	59	43	.578
Milwaukee	61	46	.570
Minneapolis	54	48	.552
Kansas City	53	51	.495
Louisville	50	55	.476
Columbus	40	64	.385
Toledo	36	67	.350

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550
St. Paul 7	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Columbus 8	6	4	.550

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	6	5	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Minneapolis 8	6	4	.550
Toronto 6	6	4	.550

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## HENNESSEY WINS IN TWO-ROUNDS

Indiana Champion Shows Up Well in Western Sectional Tennis Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, August 1—Hard courts of the South Side Tennis Club witnessed the first big invasion of racquet stars from other cities in yesterday's play of the thirty-sixth annual western tennis championships and in a majority of the cases the visiting players were victorious.

John Hennessey of Indianapolis and Kirk Reid of Cleveland, respectively state singles champions of Indiana and Ohio, made their first appearance in the tournament, and each sped through two matches. Hennessey was confronted in the first round with A. C. Neilson of Berwyn, Ill., joint holder of the Michigan doubles title, but the polished strokes of the Hoosier state capital player carried him to victory in straight sets, 6-1, 7-5. In his second round match Hennessey defeated C. O. Caristrom, Chicago, with dispatch, 6-1, 6-2. Reid eliminated all of local opponents, G. Tourtelot, 6-0, 6-2, and S. G. Burkland, 6-0, 6-4.

George Lott Jr. of Chicago, the national clay-court junior title holder, also was a double victor during the day. In the first round he vanquished O. R. Seiter, another Chicagoan, 6-4, 6-0. In the second round he won, after a hard match with Herbert Mertz, one of the front ranks of local party players, 6-4, 7-5.

The women's matches were begun with an upset of advance expectations. This occurred in the first round match between Miss Rose Fogelson of Chicago and Miss Grace Mungen of Los Angeles, the former emerging as winner after a match extending nearly three hours, by sets of 6-2, 4-6, 6-2. Miss Mungen proved a hard and steady driver, and her strokes—she is a lefthanded player—kept the Chicago girl on the defensive for several games, but Miss Fogelson gradually forced the play to her own liking and with fast footwork and a strong game in the forecourt, managed to turn the rallies to her advantage. The summary:

**WEN'S SINGLES—First Round**  
John Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated A. C. Neilson, Berwyn, 6-1, 7-5.  
Kirk Reid, Cleveland, defeated G. Tourtelot, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.  
A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated J. C. Johnson, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.  
S. R. Durand, Milwaukee, defeated Gustav Luttingham, Chicago, 6-1, 6-4.  
R. R. Hayes, Portland, defeated C. R. Hayes, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.  
George Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated O. R. Seiter, Chicago, 6-4, 6-0.  
J. F. Chappell, Chicago, defeated Durand Smith, Lake Forest, 6-3, 6-4.

**Second Round**  
John Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated C. O. Caristrom, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.  
Kirk Reid, Cleveland, defeated S. G. Burkland, Chicago, 6-0, 6-4.  
S. E. Durand, Milwaukee, defeated I. G. Adler, Chicago, 9-11, 6-4, 6-4.  
George Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Herbert Mertz, Chicago, 6-4, 7-5.  
Willis Fulton, Cleveland, defeated J. P. Benson, Chicago, 6-4, 7-5.  
A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated C. V. Zeller, Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.  
H. F. Voss, Chicago, defeated J. F. Chappell, Chicago, 6-7, 6-0, 6-3.  
L. Green Jr., Chicago, defeated R. A. Brown, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.  
A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, defeated Mead Messick, Lagrange, 6-2, 6-4.  
E. C. Wilson, Chicago, defeated R. A. Barker, Chicago, 6-1, 6-4.  
Joseph Lewin, Chicago, defeated M. B. Joyce, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.  
N. Wazan, Chicago, defeated L. R. Campbell, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.  
A. W. Shaw, Chicago, defeated S. G. Fogelson, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.  
Ralph Rice, Chicago, defeated J. O. Roberts, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.  
S. Barnett, Chicago, defeated Juian Nardi, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.  
D. McKenney, Chicago, defeated A. E. Thomas, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.  
J. L. Anderson, Chicago, defeated R. Murphy, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round**  
Mrs. L. E. Bailey, Chicago, defeated Miss Marion Clow, Chicago, 6-3, 8-6.  
Miss Rose Fogelson, Chicago, defeated Miss Grace Mungen, Los Angeles, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.  
Mrs. R. S. Stewart, Chicago, defeated Miss Sarah Hindel, Chicago, 6-3, 6-3.  
Miss Margaret Anderson, Chicago, defeated Mrs. E. E. Wiley, Chicago, 6-3, 6-0.  
Miss Marion Strobel, Chicago, defeated Miss Gladys Weber, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.  
Miss K. M. Waldo, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Julia Child, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.

## Capablanca Winner in the First Round

World's Champion Defeats Euwe of England in Chess Tournay

LONDON, July 31 (By the Associated Press)—J. R. Capablanca, world champion chess master, today defeated M. Euwe of Holland in the first round in the international championship tournament. M. S. Borowski defeated V. L. Wahlisch, England; E. D. Bogoluboff of Russia defeated H. E. Atkins, England, and A. Alechine, Russia, won from Davidov Martoff, Italy.

Three games were drawn—those between S. Tartakover, Austria, and M. Morrison; M. Rubenstein, Poland, and R. Reti, Hungary, and G. Maroczy, Hungary, and M. Vidmar, Jugoslavia. The other game, between Yates and Watson, was adjourned.

The contest between Capablanca and Euwe attracted the chief attention today. Euwe had the white and chose the Ruy Lopez opening.

Alechine had an easy victory over Martoff, who resigned. In the Maroczy and Vidmar contest, the exchanges left each player with a queen and six pawns and neither cared to run the risk of trying to win from the position they were in. In the Rubenstein and Reti combat, the latter secured a position to make a perpetual check. He accepted his opponent's

## Bennett Balloon Contest Tomorrow

Twenty Balloons, All of the Spherical Type, Entered

GENEVA, Aug. 1 (By the Associated Press)—Practically all arrangements were completed today for the James Gordon Bennett trophy, which will start from Geneva tomorrow.

The American entrants are Capt. H. H. Honeywell, Maj. Oscar Westover and Lieut. W. S. Reed. Twenty balloons, all of the spherical type, have been entered. There are three Italian entrants, and Belgium, Great Britain, France and Switzerland also will have three starters each, and Spain two.

One important point as to the race has not yet been decided—whether it will be one for distance covered or for elapsed time in the air. This will be settled after all the competitors are on the ground. The Americans favor a distance race.

The neutralization of Russia for the purposes of the race also has been proposed. The members of the American team have expressed indifference upon this point, holding themselves ready to agree with the majority if it is decided to consider Russia out of bounds.

## Girl Swimmers in Long Distance Race

Compete Today in New York Bay for the J. P. Day Cup

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Fifty-two girls will compete today in a 3½-mile international race through New York Bay to Brighton Beach for the J. P. Day Cup.

England has sent Miss Hilda James, the greatest natator developed in years on the other side, to compete with America's mermaids, who have shown their world-wide supremacy in recent Olympic games. Miss Helen Wainwright, all-around American champion, and Miss Aileen Riggan, Olympic diving champion, both of New York, head the American entries.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan of Atlantic City, Miss Mansell Robertson, Worcester, Mass., Miss Eleanor Uhl, Miss Mary McGroarty and Miss Margaret Ravor, all of Philadelphia, are the leading out-of-town entries.

Among the competitors will be six mermaids who range in age from 10 to 12 years. Miss Julia Marmorstein, of New York, 10 years old, will be the youngest. Another feature will be the showing of O'Mara, Chester, Delaney and Donohue families, each of which will be represented by two or more sisters.

## Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 29.—FRIENDS of "Uncle Joe" Cannon are sponsoring a movement to make him honorary chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1924. The suggestion is received with favor, and the National Committee is expected to consider the subject at an early date.

The honor of such selection would be unique. "Uncle Joe" has been the active chairman of more than one national gathering of his party, but to be honorary chairman would be a different matter and a distinguished honor. He is probably the only Republican who was on a ticket as a candidate with Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Cannon was temporary chairman of the Chicago convention of 1904, when Theodore Roosevelt was nominated to succeed himself as President.

There has been a good deal of talk about inviting Canada to become a member of the Pan-American Union and to have representation at the conference to be held in Santiago next spring, but it is pointed out here that there would be too many obstacles in the way of doing this, since Great Britain, as well as Canada, would have to act on it. Also that Canada is not a republic, as are members of the Union, and that if Canada were admitted to membership other colonies might seek similar privileges.

Another bit of talk that has been current, but has been thrown into the discard, is that concerning Western Hemisphere League of Nations, to be taken up at Santiago. But it is not on the agenda, and is not likely to be added to it, since it would require the unanimous consent of all the members to put it there. Uruguay is the only country that has been outspoken in its favor.

The Post Office Department, in a desire to assist the American business man abroad, urges him to be careful about correspondence details. The phrase "Casilla de Correos," frequently found at the end of Spanish letters, means post office box, but some Americans have taken it to be a man's name and have addressed letters to Mr. Casilla de Correos.

Common American abbreviations should not be used in foreign correspondence, the Post Office Department points out. F.O.B. and C.O.D. are mysteries to the foreign merchant. If pounds are referred to, it is not well to write lbs. and cwt. should be expanded into its full form.

The curt "Yours to hand," with which many American business men begin their epistles, is not intelligible to many foreigners, and the same is true of other Americanisms which should be eliminated in the common interest of business between parties of differing nationalities.

The foreigner, even in business, expresses himself politely. He likes to have others do the same.

Washington friends of Mr. and Mrs. William G. McAdoo have learned that they have bought a home in Los Angeles in precious seclusion.

## British Golfers for L. I. Contest Named

New York, Aug. 1—NINE players have been officially named for the team of British golfers which will meet an American amateur contingent in an international match at the National Golf Links of America, Southampton, L. I., N. Y., on Aug. 30, directly preceding the national championship at Brookline, Mass. The following have been chosen according to the United States Golf Association, and will sail for New York on the Carmania, Aug. 8; Bernard Darwin, Roger Wethered, Robert Harris and C. J. H. Tolay of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews; W. B. Torrance, Edinburgh Burgess; C. V. L. Hooper, Burroughs and Borrows; Col. C. Palmer, Ranelagh; John Cavan, Cochrane Castle, and W. B. Williams, Mortonhall.

All of these players are entered for the Brookline tournament beginning Sept. 4.

## AMERICAN JEWS URGE WORLD CONGRESS CALL

NEW YORK, July 31—The American Jewish Congress of which Nathan Straus is president and Dr. Stephen A. Wise chairman of the executive committee, yesterday issued a call for the convening of a world Jewish congress to consist of representatives of all Jewish communities, whose chief object should be the upbuilding of Palestine in accordance with the terms of the Palestine mandate.

When T. R. Cobb doubled on his last trip to the plate yesterday, he brought to 15 the number of consecutive games in which he has hit safely. Emory Rigney, his shortstop, had a perfect day at bat, with five singles in five times up, while Veach, Heilmann and Jones rang up three hits apiece.

The statement appeals to the world Zionist organization which is to meet in annual conference at Carlsbad next month, to take the initiative in convening such a congress. The American Zionist organization has instructed its delegation to the Carlsbad conference to vote in favor of the idea.

## ULL IN DEMAND FOR BRITISH COAL

LONDON, Aug. 1 (By the Associated Press)—There is a noticeable lull in the American demand for British coal, due to the inability of the exporters to guarantee early delivery before September.

The northern miners up to the present have made no protest against the exports to America. Whether the Welsh miners will adhere to a similar attitude remains to be seen. There has been no general expression of support for the action of the council of the South Wales Miners Federation in approving a resolution in favor of preventing the export of coal to America.

Recently Edward Krouneck has been trying to clear 14ft. in the pole vault. He hasn't done it yet, but he is at least trying, which means that he must already have accomplished in practice better than the present world record held by F. K. Foss of the Chicago Athletic Association, 13ft. 3-16in. At an indoor meet last winter Krouneck set what was claimed as a world's record for the vault, with the take-off from boards, at 12ft. 10in.

In the javelin throw the Tricolor has H. B. Hoffman of University of Michigan, who set a "Big Ten" record of 202 feet for the throw in June. E. C. Brede, former University of Illinois man, is also a javelin record holder, having tossed the shaft 170ft. 4in. last year in the Central championships.

Daniel Ahearn holds the world's record, 51ft., in the hop, step and jump. H. M. Osborne, former University of Illinois athlete, holds the Conference record of 6ft. 4¾in. for the running high jump, while W. A. Dowding holds the world's interscholastic record for the broad jump, 23ft. 8in.

This galaxy of record-making stars is supported by other athletes capable of shining in major constellations. In the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, in addition to Murchison, there are L. T. Pauli, formerly of Grinnell College, who won these events at the recent National Intercollegiate track and field meet here, H. A. Jones and C. W. Altenberg.

In the 440-yard run there are Lawrence Butler, University of Michigan graduate and former champion quarter-miler of the Conference; H. F. Fentress and Emil Bruder.

Besides Ray in the half-mile run there are Edward Mehan and Joseph Stout. Frank Kochanski is added to the same list for the one-mile run.

Bramwell French is determined to break Ray's C. A. A. record for the five-mile run this summer. Ray's time is 26m. 24.3s. French won the Central championship in this event last year in 27m. 49s. C. L. Mellor, who was second, will support him again. Another team mate is Chou Christiansen.

There are eight hurdlers on the squad capable of winning something in any race they might choose to enter. In the 120-yard hurdles there are DeGoy Ernst, Carl Anderson, G. B. Stolley and S. H. Wallace. Practically the same list goes for the 220-yard event. In the 440-yard hurdles the name of C. D. Sargent is added. Stolley is a University of Wisconsin star, Wallace a University of Illinois athlete, and Sargent a University of Michigan man.

The club has three good three-mile walkers. They are Joseph Tigerman, V. V. Vosen, and Edward Hawley. Vosen won the indoor championship at the Central meet in February, and will be favored to win at Detroit unless Alexander Zeller is sent by the Chicago Athletic Association.

Ahearn will be supported in the hop, step and jump by C. E. Jacquot, who is also depended on in the running broad jump. Other broad jumpers are Osborne, W. K. Westbrook, and Dowding.

In the running high jump there is Osborne, J. P. Walker, a University of Michigan star who has been ineligible to compete, and E. J. McGary. Besides Krouneck in the pole vault, Director Behr is training M. D. Slaughter and Westbrook and F. L. Wilder, a University of Wisconsin athlete.

There is considerable wish on the part of the leading pros to capture the United States Professional Golfers' Organization title this year; Hagen, Hutchinson and Barnes alone have held it, and it is not easily gained for many good players because the rules call for match play. Sixty-four will be entered in the qualifying rounds at Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh, August 14-19. Each district in the country will send its quota of men to fill the allotted number of positions with the Class A players who were successful in the elimination trials.

## PICK-UPS

By G. C. Kipping

East York, Eng.

Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black 8

## DIRECTOR BEHR HAS FINE SQUAD

Illinois Athletic Club Is Well Supplied With Track and Field Stars

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 31.—With the best-balanced team in the history of the institution, and perhaps the strongest team in the United States, the Illinois Athletic Club is facing the summer track and field season with expectations of winning honors in every direction. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, J. W. Behr, athletic director, stated he had had more than 85 athletes, any one of whom could be counted on to win points in almost any meet.

Director Behr is now shaping his team for the Central Amateur Athletic Union championship games to be held at Detroit, Aug. 19. While the Chicago Athletic Association, old rivals, have not decided whether to send a team to Detroit, Behr is making complete preparations to meet a formidable Cherry Circle squad. He is to take at least 70 athletes to the meet.

Nearly every member of the Tricolor squad is a record holder or champion.

When T. R. Cobb doubled on his last trip to the plate yesterday, he brought to 15 the number of consecutive games in which he has hit safely. Emory Rigney, his shortstop, had a perfect day at bat, with five singles in five times up, while Veach, Heilmann and Jones rang up three hits apiece.

Speaking of the Tricolors and their proclivities for home runs, Behr reminds one that a batting race of extraordinary proportions is being staged in the little Philadelphia park. In the series with the Reds there last week, which included one double-header, 15 home runs were made in four days, nine of which were hit by the Tricolors.

Speaking of the Tricolors and their proclivities for home runs, Behr reminds one that a batting race of extraordinary proportions is being staged in the little Philadelphia park. In the series with the Reds there last week, which included one double-header, 15 home runs were made in four days, nine of which were hit by the Tricolors.

When T. R. Cobb doubled on his last trip to the plate yesterday, he brought to 15 the number of consecutive games in which he has hit safely. Emory Rigney, his shortstop, had a perfect day at bat, with five singles in five times up, while Veach, Heilmann and Jones rang up three hits apiece.

Speaking of the Tricolors and their proclivities for home runs, Behr reminds one that a batting race of extraordinary proportions is being staged in the little Philadelphia park. In the series with the Reds there last week, which included one double-header, 15 home runs were made in four days, nine of which were hit by the Tricolors.

Speaking of the Tricolors and their proclivities for home runs, Behr reminds one that a batting race of extraordinary proportions is being staged in the little Philadelphia park. In the series with the Reds there last week, which included one double-header, 15 home runs were made in four days, nine of which were hit by the Tricolors.

Speaking of the Tricolors and their proclivities for home runs, Behr reminds one that a batting race of extraordinary proportions is being staged in the little Philadelphia park. In the series with the Reds there last week, which included one double-header, 15 home runs were made in four days, nine of which were hit by the Tricolors.

Speaking of the Tricolors and their proclivities for home runs, Behr reminds one that a batting race of extraordinary proportions is being staged in the little Philadelphia park. In the series with the Reds there last week, which included one double-header, 15 home runs were made in

## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## The Ralph Cross Johnson Collection in the National Gallery, Washington

Washington, July 29.

ONE experiences now a distinct thrill of pride when one visits the National Gallery of Art. For a long time, Americans couldn't thrill, they could only bemoan the fact that they had no real National Gallery and no national ambition to possess one. It is still a part of the National Museum, crowded into inadequate space and light. However, we are promised a suitable, separate building in the future, that dim future into which we do not see very clearly.

Fortunately there have been public spirited individuals who have made gifts that form the nucleus of a notable collection, to which undoubtedly others will be added when proper space is allotted.

Ralph Cross Johnson has given twenty-four masterpieces to the National Gallery which will be an enduring monument to his generosity. Unlike most men, he has not waited until his passing to bequeath his treasures and is able to see for himself the pleasure and benefit to others of his liberality. His collection raises the standard of the gallery to the rank of the best galleries in the country and we are stimulated and inspired by the high-spirited motive that selected the Capital for the gift.

New York and Boston have been the art centers and recipients of great art works heretofore, but with this collection supplemented by the Evans Collection of American Art, the fine Freer Collection of Whistleriana and Oriental Art, in the handsome building near by, Washington can take her place among the art cities of the world.

## Chosen with Discrimination

Mr. Johnson has been a wise and discriminating collector and has purchased only what he considered great works of art. He has visited Europe many times and is familiar with the galleries of the world. Old masters are his later acquisitions. The painters represented in this collection are of various schools—Bolognese, Florentine, British, Venetian, Flemish and Dutch with the finest examples of each.

The collection is installed in a separate room, and the pictures are hung with scrupulous taste and balance, requisite space between.

Of the 24, 12 are portraits, the artists of the English school predominating, the noblest of all schools of portraiture, the distinguished, aristocratic Englishmen and beautiful women—many of them painted by Van Dyke—were inspiring subjects for the facile brushes of Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough and Lawrence. One of the finest is Sir Harry Raeburn's portrait of Archibald Skirving, who like the artist was a painter. A beautiful head, a face expressing dignity and simplicity, a benign and knightly gentleman, painted in Raeburn's best manner, the features distinct, the head clear against the rich background.

Gainsborough's portrait of Lord Mulgrave in naval uniform is a gorgeous piece of work, a distinguished-looking man in blue coat with gold buttons, white waistcoat and ruffled shirt, he leans upon a table near a window through which one sees lovely bit of English landscape. Gainsborough is also represented here in one of his loveliest landscapes—"A Family at a Cottage Door". A mother of high-bred type, scarcely a cottage dweller, holds a baby in her arms, while three little children play about the door. The magnificent trees and beautiful color depict nature in its broadest aspect and show the firm hand and strength of subject and rendering.

## Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence

Of Sir Joshua Reynolds' work there are two paintings, "Viscount Hill" and the "Duchess of Lancaster," distinctive portraits with compelling quality of personality. Romney, who gained his principal distinction as the painter of portraits of Lady Hamilton in every conceivable character and pose, is represented in a portrait of Sir Sampson Wright, a handsome, stout, gray-haired gentleman in a red coat.

We think of Sir Thomas Lawrence as the most popular of them all, petted and adored, with valuable commissions crowding upon him and social engagements distracting him. The two portraits of "Lord Abercorn," a high-born gentleman of commanding presence, and "Mrs. Towne," are beautiful examples of his skill. And Hogarth's "Mrs. Price" stands out vividly in the room, a distinct personality. A stiff, unbending lady in blue bodice and ruffled cap about her face.

Titian's portrait of a Cardinal is one of his finest portraits, very dark and rich in color, the sad-faced cardinal, wearing his robe of scarlet, is seated before a table holding a book. It is from the Earl of Dudley Collection.

Then there is the Nicholas Massi portrait of "A Burgomaster," which shows the Dutch artist and the Burgomaster to perfection, the latter fat and bumptious, satisfied with himself, his office, his future. A remarkable portrait. But a Rembrandt hangs on the opposite wall, the greatest of the Dutch masters. It reveals a youngish man dressed in black, wearing a broad-brimmed hat and deep lace collar and cuffs. The picture is painted with his wonderful knowledge of color, light and shadows and character delineation as well.

Two rare landscapes are those by Francesco Guardi, the pupil of Canaletto, and like that master he painted many pictures of Venice—but these are of Rome—"Ruins and Figures" and "View in Rome" with the church of Ara Coeli. Guardi has a picturesque style of his own, a decorative quality, with rich but subdued color.

Mr. Johnson is evidently a great admirer of the landscapes of Richard Wilson, as he possesses three in his home and two in the gallery section. They are classic and romantic Italian scenes of rivers and lovely bridges bathed in sunset glow. Turner, the

painter of sunlight and air, is seen in a fine large canvas "Edinburgh" but the city is only faintly visible through the golden haze that envelopes it, the haze no one can paint so gloriously as Turner. A landscape by David Cox, painted in 1843, is quite a modern, the outskirts of a wood, impressionistic and lovely in autumn coloring.

Rubens is unfortunately inadequately represented in the United States, so we are all the more fortunate to have his beautiful "Holy Family with St. Elizabeth" in the Johnson collection.

The value of the National Gallery collections is already estimated in millions, and when a building is provided in which contributions can be cared for, collectors will doubtless welcome the opportunity to place their treasures in the custody of the

"Little Nelly Kelly,"  
by Cohan, in Boston

Tremont Theater, Boston—George M. Cohan's Comedians in the new song and dance show, "Little Nelly Kelly," words and music by George M. Cohan, evening of July 31. The cast includes:

Wellesley ..... Harold Vizard  
Matilda ..... Edna Whistler  
Sidney Potter ..... Frank Otto  
Harold Westcott ..... Joseph Niemeyer  
Francisco Devere ..... Barrett Greenwood  
Jack Lloyd ..... Robert Pitkin  
Dorothy Newell ..... Edith Whistler  
Nellie Kelly ..... Georgia Caine  
Mrs. Langford ..... Marion Saki  
Marie ..... Charles King  
Jerry Conroy ..... Captain John Kelly ..... Arthur Deagon  
Miss Spendington ..... Marjorie Lane  
Ambrose Swift ..... Mercer Templeton

Playgoers who like George M. Cohan's entertainments, and apparently most of them do, will find "Little Nelly Kelly" altogether enjoyable.

They may even feel that he has given them too much in the first act of his new piece, so crowded is it with songs and dances and so fast is the pace. Even working in relays there were times last evening when the performers were breathless with their efforts to please and the audience was, sympathetically, very nearly in like case. Perhaps one of the popular numbers, such as "When You Do the Hinky Dee," can be transferred to the second act, replacing some of the repetitions there of first-act songs. This may be the means of giving the needed balance to an excellent entertainment of its sort.

Mr. Cohan has provided a familiar but steadily interesting story of the romance of a New York shop girl, Nelly Kelly, and her Bronx beau Jerry Conroy, with complications provided by the mysterious theft of a pearl necklace owned by the wealthy aunt of Jack Lloyd. Jack and Jerry are rivals for Nelly's affections. Mr. Cohan's use of the theft is so ingenious and amusing that his whole piece comes near to being a travesty upon the mystery play fad that has prevailed for some months in New York with the performance of such melodramas as "The Cat and the Canary" and "The Bat." In Cohan's farcical manner in the running comment of two characters upon the progress of the story: Marie, cousin of Jack, and Sidney Potter, his chum. Marie asks, "You can't tell," replies Sidney, "these playwrights are so tricky."

While making fun of the mystery play Mr. Cohan manages to provide a mystery of his own, and who really did snatch Mrs. Langford's necklace when the lights went out, and who turned out the lights, must be learned by playgoers for themselves. Several

of the songs were liked so well last night that there is little doubt they will become popular—"Nelly Kelly, I Love You," a ballad with a gay Irish accompaniment, "When You Do the Hinky Dee," and "You Remind Me of My Mother." Miss Elizabeth Hines sings pleasantly and dances well, and without becoming insipid carries through an insistently sweet part.

Charles King is a likeable Jerry and Arthur Deagon, a jolly police captain. His song, "The Name of Kelly" is the most rousing ensemble number of the show, and might be called the finale of the first act if that whole act had not been kept to finale pitch.

Others who add much to the fun are Robert Pitkin, Frank Otto, George Cane, Marion Saki, and Mercer Templeton. Sprightly dancing in variety is provided by Joseph Niemeyer and Aileen Hamilton, Loraine Sisters, Cunningham and Clements, and Mercer Templeton. The costumes and costumes are varied and handsome, and the chorus members are so eager and energetic that even Mr. Cohan probably failed to catch one of them getting out of the lively picture. Because of its bits of Cohan's satire on the side "Little Nelly Kelly" should have more appeal than the average run of well-made and well-produced musical comedies.

Fortune Gallo Returns to the United States

NEW YORK, July 27.—Fortune Gallo, director of the San Carlo Opera Company, after a three-months' visit to England, France and Italy, has brought back to the United States contracts with Gennaro Barra, tenor; Francesco Cucchi, tenor; Amador Fiamadas, tenor and Francesco Novelli, baritone. Other singers in his company are Marie Rappold, Tamaki Miuri, Anna Fitziu, Blanca Saroya, Ester Ferarabini and Romeo Bosacci.

A revival of Charlie Chaplin's "Shoulder Arms" caused many who had passed the film over lightly when it was first presented to see it again and realize that here is an astonishingly good picture. Even those who see in Chaplin nothing but the buffoon are forced to grant that the picture is arresting and highly amusing.

The trick of almost a primitive naïveté marking "The Romancers" was in having the abductors of the lovely Sylvette come down through the main aisle of the playhouse like shadowy imps of a fairy world briefly invading reality. The gleam of the spotlight following the tall figure in



Hogarth's Portrait of Mrs. Price

"Archibald Skirving, Esq.," by Raeburn

Courtesy of the National Gallery, Washington.

## Notable Performances Mark Opening of Buenos Aires Opera

Buenos Aires, June 10

## Special Correspondence

THE opera season that has just opened at the Colon undoubtedly will go down in musical history as one of the most notable ever seen in Buenos Aires. The season opened with "Parsifal," sung in German by some of the best known German stars

of the old operatic stand-bys, it includes the complete works of Wagner and three new operas by Zandonai, Weingartner, and Constantino Gaito, respectively.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

The season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the well-known Italian dramatic critics and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## UNITED KINGDOM HAS A CHANGED VIEW AS TO DEBT

Preparations for Full Payment of Obligations to United States Have Favorable Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19.—The knowledge that the United Kingdom is definitely preparing for the full service of the big debt to the United States has soothed rather than perturbed, though a very short time ago the prospect of undertaking this task was apt to produce tremors.

For this welcome change there are easily distinguishable reasons. When the provisions of the Act of Congress for refunding the war debts were first discussed in London the impression they created was that the limitations imposed on the discretion of the World War Debt Commission were rigid to the point of harshness. It must be remembered that in this connection British opinion is not wholly interested and selfish. What the United Kingdom can stand may break or embarrass continental countries whose solventy and financial comfort is of momentous importance to the balance of power in Europe and by that balance nowadays is meant the preservation of peace.

## New Terms Acceptable

Calmer reflection has produced an entirely different appraisement of the bearing of the congressional instructions to the commission. The fixing of 4% per cent as the minimum rate of interest and 25 years as the period of redemption is seen to have nothing arbitrary about it, but merely to reproduce the terms of the Liberty loans which made the advances to the European Allies possible.

In London financial circles the right and duty of a creditor to regulate his position in relation to his debtor is not likely to be disputed in an old creditor nation. France's requirement that if Germany fails in any of the stated reparation payments her default should be advertised to every neutral nation is deplored in London, because it seems likely that several European states may have to acknowledge their inability to fall in with the terms of the Act of Congress, and in that case they too might be stigmatized as defaulters. Happily the act ignores such a possibility.

At the moment the prevailing idea in Britain is that if the war debt is refunded on a 4% per cent interest basis the annual provision for interest and redemption in 25 years will not exceed £73,000,000, and as the interest on the debt as payable on demand is 5 per cent, or about £50,000,000 a year, the additional cost of the sinking fund can be faced without the grave inconvenience that was at one time apprehended.

Meantime the British people are discovering that consciousness of virtue is not its sole reward. The improvement in sterling accelerated by the shipment of part of the British gold reserves is a vital compensation for the shoulder of the burden of the external war debt.

## Russia Not Yet Market

Though, after seeming to be at an end, the conference with the Russians at The Hague was again resumed, no serious hope of an early reopening of Russian markets for trade is now entertained in business circles. In fact none of the Central European or Near Eastern markets can enlist the attention of British manufacturers and traders. The direction in which their thoughts are turning is illustrated by the proposal of Mr. Douglas Vickers, chairman of the great armament and engineering concern which bears his family name, that the Imperial Government should concert plans for intensive development with the British Dominions overseas and should offer to guarantee loans to be expended on railway extension and the like, the material to be supplied from the mother country.

This plan has been adopted on a small scale under the Trade Facilities Act which authorized the Government to guarantee issues of capital calculated to provide employment in Great Britain. The loans under that act have been made mostly to home undertakings, including railway companies, but several enterprises in India and elsewhere have been recipients of the necessary guarantees.

The plan has been too short a time in operation for its efficacy to be gauged, but the big engineering and electrical manufacturing firms appear to be satisfied that it serves the desired purpose.

## Railway Plan Effects

The consummation of the railway grouping plan, still in its early stages, promises to restore the British railways to the ranks of extensive purchasers of construction material; in many branches they are manufacturers themselves, but bridge and other heavy engineering work lies outside their capability. For the present the grouping scheme is considered more suitable and more descriptive of the institution's business.

## CONSOLIDATED GAS BOND CONVERSION

On the stock exchange an old speculative favorite has been given a new lease of life. Interest in the shares of the British South Africa Company, the owner of Rhodesia, has been stimulated by the prospect of an early settlement of the political future of Rhodesia. Prolonged litigation and investigation by imperial commissions have partially decided what part of the company's assets in land and mineral rights are indefinitely its own and what part pertains to the Crown.

If administrative responsibility for Rhodesia is assumed by the Imperial Government—in which case the country would enjoy modified self-government—or by the Union of South Africa, which would imply full membership of a self-governing dominion, the British South Africa Company would be reimbursed for much of its

pioneering and administrative outlays. But there is a possibility that Rhodesia's political elevation may be preceded by some provisional and preparatory stage, in which case the company—familiarly known as the Chartered Company—might not obtain an early financial settlement. Anyhow "Chartered" shares have served to break down the public disinclination to make use of the speculative facilities lately restored by the London Stock Exchange.

## BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT MAY SOON BE REORGANIZED

Earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the year ended June 30 are equivalent to about 4.2 per cent on the \$74,000,000 stock. Surplus after charges of \$3,087,419 is sufficient to pay off 10 per cent of about \$30,000,000 accumulated interest charges on bonds and notes, or to pay 6 per cent on deferred interest charges if funded and leave \$1,287,000 for the stock.

Such earnings in system in receivership would in most cases point to immediate reorganization. Were it not for the necessity of retiring \$16,000,000 receiver's certificates, it is probable that reorganization without sacrifice to any security holder might be effected at once in this instance. Though plans for the discharge of the receiver are in preparation, a reorganization probably cannot be brought about before the first of next year. While additional funds will have to be raised, the burden of an assessment on stockholders may be lightened by the distribution of preferred stock, or possibly an issue of adjustment bonds.

Exceptional conditions throughout the country in 1919, when Brooklyn Rapid Transit properties were forced into receivership, and for several years thereafter, particularly oppressed the system owing to extensive construction work in which it was engaged under contracts with the City of New York. These conditions have, to a large extent, disappeared.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock advanced from 6%, earlier in the year, to a high of 29 in June, while certificates of deposit ranged from 5% to 24%. The stock is currently around 25, and the certificates 22. There is about \$48,000,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and \$26,000,000 certificates of deposit. Trading in the former has recently been about three times that in the latter.

## SUBMARINE BOAT ASSETS EXCEED PRICE OF STOCK

The Submarine Boat Corporation at present has about \$5,500,000 of quick assets. At 6% the stock of the company is selling for less than this amount. Of the quick assets, more than \$3,000,000 is cash and Liberty bonds.

A source close to the company puts the asset value behind the stock at \$25 a share. This is on a basis of \$40 a ton for the shipping and a very low price for the strategically placed Port Newark terminal; it takes no consideration of the company's large claims against the German and Australian governments, nor its holdings of 14,000,000 Imperial rubles. All of these are written down to zero.

The claims against the German and Austrian governments are now in the hands of the alien property custodian. Submarine Boat's weak point has been its lack of earning power. However, it is operating 12 of its ships, and making a little money on them. Its small boat business has been very satisfactory. It is doing a great deal of government ship repair work which is declared, will show the company a profit of \$1,200,000 for the year. It is receiving queries on submarine business from Spain and South American companies, and expects orders from the United States Government.

The company has in Port Newark property which should show some increase in value. The government is understood to have spent \$17,000,000 on this plant, which was bought by the company very cheaply. It has deep water under its docks, and all the railroads on the Jersey shore enter there.

Submarine Boat owes the Shipping Board about \$9,500,000 and the Navy Department owes the company about \$40,000,000. Some of these Shipping Board claims have been compromised for 50 per cent, and Submarine Boat may be able to make some agreement along those lines.

## WESTERN BANK IS TO CHANGE NAME

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1.—Application has been made to the Superior Court here by the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank for a change of name to the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank. This action follows the merger effective July 1 of 22 banks and branches with the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Banks, located in the territory south of Fresno.

Officials of the bank point out that the operations of the system now cover the entire Pacific southwest and for this reason the new name is considered more suitable and more descriptive of the institution's business.

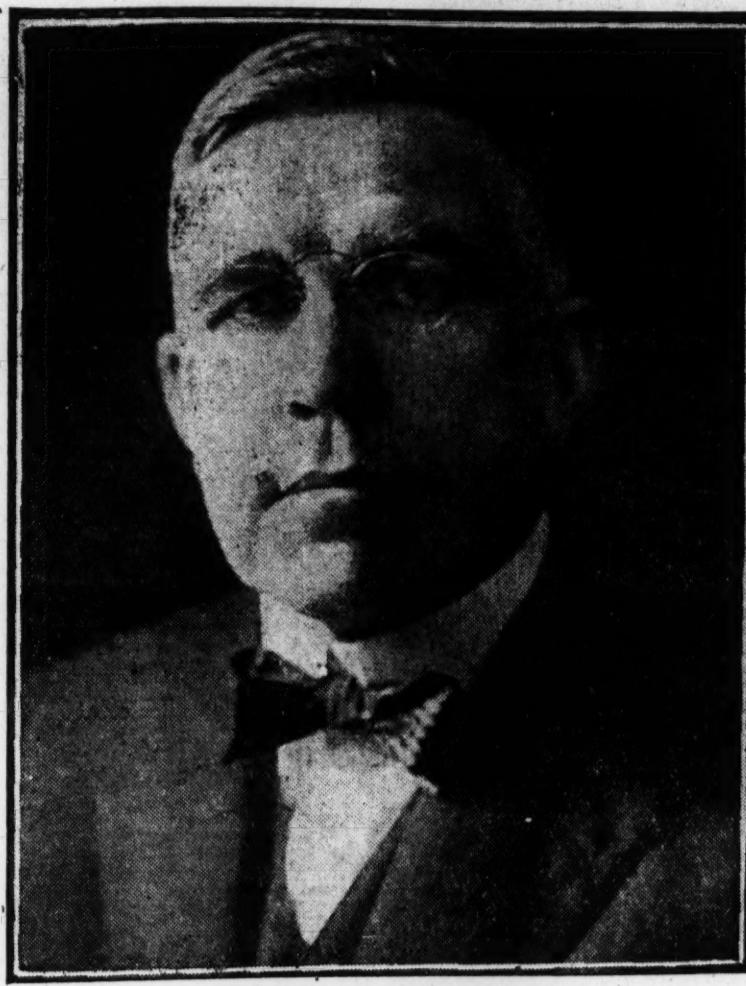
## PIERCE-ARROW'S DEFICIT SMALLER

For the three months ended June 30, 1922, Pierce-Arrow Motor Car reports a deficit of \$11,766 after depreciation, interest and taxes, compared with a deficit of \$25,226 in the preceding quarter and a deficit of \$1,400,550 in the second quarter of 1921.

The deficit for the first half of 1922 totaled \$36,992, compared with a deficit of \$1,890,052 in the corresponding period of 1921.

Negligence in this matter will thus mean heavy loss to bondholders who fail to make the conversion.

**GERMAN ELECTRIC BONDS**  
The German General Electric Company is floating a bond issue of 175,000,000 marks. This reflects currency depreciation and the purchase of the Wellersdorf Works in Austria. The projected stock issue of 75,000,000 marks will bring the capital to 1,100,000,000 marks.



Photograph by Keystone View Company

George Ashley Tomlinson

WHEN the American west was really "wild," and it was not so many years ago, a young man from Michigan spent two years in Wyoming as a cowboy. He had his full share of experiences, such as being captured by the Indians and tortured, but he came through all right. The young man was George A. Tomlinson, who today is one of the most prominent capitalists and business men in the middle west.

A native of Lapeer, Mich., George Tomlinson was educated in the public schools of Detroit. After his sojourn in Wyoming he returned to Detroit and became engaged in newspaper work. For time he was on the staff of the New York Sun. At the end of a few years he was made managing editor of the Detroit Times.

In 1893 Mr. Tomlinson moved to Duluth, Minn., and since that time has been identified with shipping interests there, being president of the Duluth, Superior, Globe and Inter-Ocean steamship companies.

During the war Mr. Tomlinson was appointed general manager of the New York Canal section of the United States Railroad Administration, and in 1918 he also became general manager of the New Jersey canals.

## STRONG SELLERS' MARKET PREVAILS IN PACKER HIDES

## Hesitation to Buy Fails to Check Upward Trend—Many Price Gains

A strong sellers' market still prevails in hides, and hope of checking its advancing trend by desultory action of buyers is not fulfilled. Two of the larger tanners stepped in and took several large lots at market rates, and prices climbed a bit higher throughout the whole list.

July native steers touched 20 cents, sales apparently embraced about all that was offered because packers are not inclined to be liberal in their offerings of such choice stock on a rising market.

## Some Prices Double

Native bulls at 15 cents were the surprising feature in last week's transactions. The price shows an advance of 100 per cent since last March. However, leading tanners are buying cautiously, placing little confidence in existing conditions because the demand is not enough better than the supply to justify latest quotations, to say nothing of further advances.

Country hides are being held for still higher prices. It is claimed, however, that holders should look out for the vortex of a reaction, which seems highly probable.

Frigorifico heavy steers are active, 18 cents being reported on late sales C. & F. New York, a big price considering these are winter hides.

It must be admitted that the future for hides looks strong, but the basis for the strength tanners are unable to see clearly, therefore they are operating close to needs anticipating nothing.

## Sales in Detail

The following represent the principal sales in the Chicago packer hide market for the week ended July 29.

17,000 July native steers ..... 20 14  
3,000 July ex. light native steers 18 12  
19,000 July Colorado steers ..... 17 12 1/2  
8,000 July light native cows ..... 18 12  
24,000 July light native cows ..... 18 1/2 12  
6,000 July heavy native cows ..... 18 1/2 13  
13,000 July heavy Texas steers ..... 18 14  
10,000 July light Texas steers ..... 17 12  
12,000 July hybridized steers ..... 18 13 1/2  
6,000 July branded cows ..... 16 12  
4,000 June branded cows ..... 15 1/2 10 1/2  
3,000 July native bulls ..... 15 08

**LOBITOS OILFIELDS' OUTPUT**  
Lobitos Oilfields, Ltd., produced 105,755 tons of oil in 1921, compared with 97,319 in 1920. The total production for 1921, 1922 and 1923 has been sold to the International Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Toronto. The company owns about 15,000 acres in Peru, chiefly in the Province of Piura, on the north coast.

## ADIRONDACK POWER STOCK ADVANCES ON IMPROVED OUTLOOK

The reason for the rapid advance to 28 in the \$50 par common shares of the Adirondack Power & Light Corporation, up five points in two weeks and nearly double the price at the first of the year, is not fully manifest in the 12 months' report for the year ending June 30, which shows earnings for the common of \$1.69 a share, compared with \$1.46 a year ago.

Last summer the earnings dropped off because of an unusually low water supply for its hydroelectric plants, and the company was obliged to purchase considerable power at high prices.

This situation has now been taken care of by the erection of the new steam station at Amsterdam with 20,000 horsepower. The capacity of this plant will be doubled by the end of the year. Earnings for the second quarter this year ran \$154,000 ahead of 1921. The bulk of this was realized in June, which was the first month of water shortage a year ago. Earnings for the third quarter are expected to show like improvement.

## TREASURY ISSUES IN STRONG DEMAND

Announcement of the new issue of \$300,000,000 4 1/2 per cent Treasury notes, maturing Sept. 15, 1926, has not affected the demand for outstanding Treasury securities, which continues active and strong. Certificates maturing within a year are particularly favored as short-time investments, orders coming from all parts of the country.

Corporations are large buyers. A yield of 3.00 per cent from these tax-exempt securities is equivalent to a return of 2.43 per cent on taxable investments, while 4.68 per cent would have to be obtained from securities fully subject to taxation to equal the 4.10 per cent yield from Treasury notes.

## BONDS

10,000 Kan. C. H. Tel. ss. 90 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 1  
56 do pfd ..... 93 1/2 93 1/2 +1  
10, Carle D G pfld. 101 101 101 +1  
56 C. D. G. pfld. 101 101 101 +1  
130 do 1st pfld. 94 94 94 — 1/2  
10 Elv. E. W. D. G. pfld. 101 101 101 +1  
82 do 2d pfld. 82 82 82 +2  
30 Full I. W. com 54 54 54 +1  
16 do pfd ..... 103 103 103 5  
56 Hyde B. com. 5 5 5 5  
100 do 1st pfld. 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 1  
49 Int. Shoe com. 50 49 49 1/2 +4  
188 do pfd ..... 115 113 1/2 114 1/2 +7  
1040 Indiana Ref. 4 3 3 3/4 — 1/2  
75 Mo Port. Com. 75 75 75 +1  
40 Nat. Bk. Com. 103 103 103 1/2  
55 Natl. Cndy. Com. 64 64 64 + 1/2  
10 R-S D G 1st pfld. 106 106 106 +1  
20 do 2d pfld. 98 98 98 + 1/2  
30 Un. Rys. pfld. 9 9 9 1/2  
150 Wag. Elec. Mfg. 34 33 1/2 33 1/2 — 1/2

## ST. LOUIS

(Prices for the week ended July 30)

SALES High Low Close Chg. Cts. Cts.

10,000 Kan. C. H. Tel. ss. 90 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2 +1

5,000 M.R.E.B.T.R. 5s. 92 32

10,000 St. L. & S. Ry. g. ss. 63 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2 +1

23,000 Un. Rys. 4s. 60 7/8 60 7/8 60 7/8 + 1/2

BONDS

10,000 Kan. C. H. Tel. ss. 90 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2 +1

5,000 M.R.E.B.T.R. 5s. 92 32

10,000 St. L. & S. Ry. g. ss. 63 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2 +1

23,000 Un. Rys. 4s. 60 7/8 60 7/8 60 7/8 + 1/2

LOBITOS OILFIELDS' OUTPUT

Lobitos Oilfields, Ltd., produced 105,755 tons of oil in 1921, compared with 97,319 in 1920. The total production for 1921, 1922 and 1923 has been sold to the International Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Toronto. The company owns about 15,000 acres in Peru, chiefly in the Province of Piura, on the north coast.

## Consolidated Machine Tool Corporation of America

First Mortgage 20 Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds (closed mortgage)

Dated June 1, 1922

## FRANCE TROUBLED BY DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF FRANC

## Depreciation Attributed in Some Quarters to American Speculators

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

## Fluctuations Are Very Irregular and Uncertain—Railroad Issues Active

The upward movement in prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which was temporarily halted yesterday by the progressive advance in call money rates, was resumed at the opening today, gains, however, being of a nominal nature.

Chemical shares made substantial advances on a resumption of buying orders. Davison Chemical rising 1 1/2 points. Crucible, Vanadium and Studebaker each gained one point over yesterday's closing quotations. Rails were irregular on fractional price changes. Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio and Chicago & Northwestern hardened slightly while New York Central and Delaware & Hudson were relatively backward.

Foreign exchanges were irregular.

## Railroad Issues Up

Prices continued to move forward in the first hour under the lead of prominent industrials and popular chemicals. New tops for the year were made by St. Paul common and preferred. Rhode Island, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Teas and Erie first preferred made gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points.

International Paper was strongest of the specialties, also at a new high for the year. Oils and shippings were sold heavily before noon, pressure being directed particularly against Mexican Petroleum, which reacted 2 points, and Mercantile Marine preferred, which dropped 2 1/4.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Prices of motor shares were hammered down on the announcement of further cuts in prices. Studebaker, Chandler, Hudson, and Willys-Overland preferred falling 1 to 2 points. The effect of this selling was counteracted by a sudden display of strength in the Mexican Oil shares, Mexican Petroleum rallying 4 points from its earlier low level.

Marked strength was also exhibited by numerous other industrials and specialties, May Department Stores rising 3 points, and Consolidated Gas, Associated Dry Goods, American Ice, Famous Players, and American Radiator 1 1/2 each.

Railroad bonds led the moderate advance in prices in the heavy trading. Reading 4s, Central Pacific firsts, Erie general 4s, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas adjustment 5s were up 1 to 1 point, while the four St. Paul issues strengthened in response to the increased price of that corporation's stock.

Foreign bonds, especially the European issues, were lower. City of Lyons 6s and Department of Seine 7s dropping 3 1/2 and 1 1/2 points, respectively. Consolidated Gas 7s, Cuba Cane convertible 8s and Oregon Short Line 4s also were reactionary.

Liberty bonds held firm.

The market closed with a weak tone generally prevailing, though there was a slight irregular recovery.

## STABILITY MARKS TRADING ON THE LONDON BOARD

LONDON, Aug. 1—More stability was noted on the Stock Exchange here today but markets were of a holiday character. Oil shares were dull, with a tendency downward. Royal Dutch was 36, Shell Transport 4 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 2 1/2.

French loans were firmer, influenced by the coming meeting of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Poincaré in this city next Monday. Some gilt-edged issues also gained ground.

Home rails displayed steadiness but changes were small. Dollar descriptions were well maintained. There was moderate selling of Argentine rails. Industrials were quiet. Hudson Bay was 6%. Rubbers were neglected and featureless. Kaffirs were hard. Dealings in them were confined to professionals.

## HIDE &amp; LEATHER'S DEFICIT SMALLER

For the quarter ended June 30, 1922, the American Hide & Leather Company reports a deficit of \$12,204 after charges and taxes. This compares with a deficit of \$22,221 in the previous quarter, and surplus of \$21,644, or \$2 a share on the preferred stock in the second quarter of 1921.

For the six months ended June there was a deficit of \$35,425 after taxes and charges compared with \$55,738 in the corresponding period of 1921. This does not take into account \$495,000 received as extraordinary income. Crediting six months account with this sum, makes a surplus for that period of \$459,575. In first half of 1921 the deficit was \$538,738.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: Open High Low Close  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sept. \$1.064 \$1.065 \$1.055 \$1.06 Dec. 1.074 1.084 1.07 1.084

Corn: Sept. 614 624 606 62 Dec. 58 59 57 57

Oats: Sept. 334 334 334 334 Dec. 36 36 35 35

Dec. 36 36 35 35

Spots: 11.35 11.35 11.30 11.32 Dec. 11.45 11.45 11.37 11.37

## LIVERPOOL COTTON

Prev. Open High Low Close Close Sept. 12.00 12.90 11.99 12.68 11.99 Oct. 12.60 12.68 11.99 12.68 11.99 Dec. 11.81 12.57 11.77 12.43 11.78 Jan. 11.72 12.45 11.73 12.36 11.71 Feb. 11.61 12.27 11.61 12.23 11.60

Spots: 12.87, down 13 points. Sales: 4000 bales. Tons at close, steady.

## GASOLINE CHEAPER

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1—The Standard Oil Company of Ohio announces a 1-cent cut in the price of gasoline, effective today.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## Closing Prices

Open High Low Last Aug. 1 July 31

Adams Ex. 65 65 65 65 65

Adv. Bimley 485 485 485 485 485

Ajax Rubber 124 124 124 124 124

Alaska Gold. 15 18 18 18 18

Alaska Jun. 15 15 15 15 15

Allied Chem. 74 72 72 72 72

Alit Reduction. 554 554 554 554 504

Allis Chalm. 54 54 53 53 50

Am Chem. 375 375 375 375 375

Am Conduit. 234 234 234 234 234

Am Bosch. 364 364 364 364 364

Am Brake. 655 655 655 655 655

Am Can. 61 61 59 59 59

Am Car F. 172 172 168 172 172

Am Hide & L. 134 134 134 134 134

Am Int. Com. 104 104 104 104 104

Am La France. 123 123 123 123 123

Am Lin Oil. 34 34 34 34 34

Am Lin Oil pf. 52 52 52 52 52

Am Locom. 1194 1204 1184 1184 120

Am Radiator. 103 103 103 103 103

Am S. Am. 94 94 94 94 94

Am Ship & Com. 104 104 104 104 104

Am Smelt. pf. 972 972 972 972 972

Am Steel Fdys. 383 383 383 383 383

Am Sugar. 6134 6134 6084 6084 6134

Am Tel & Tel. 123 123 123 123 123

Am Wash. pf. 21 21 21 21 21

Am. & W. E. 154 154 154 154 154

Am. & W. E. & W. 154 154 154 154 154

Am Wool. 914 904 904 904 914

Am Zinc. 175 175 175 175 175

Anaconda. 531 531 531 531 531

Andreae. 754 754 754 754 754

Anglo. 44 44 44 44 44

Anglo-Persian. 4754 4754 4654 4654 4754

Anglo Sea. 54 54 54 54 54

Anglo. 87 87 87 87 87

Anglo. 864 864 864 864 864

Anglo. 875 875 875 875 875

Anglo. 1015 1015 1015 1015 1015

Anglo. 913 913 913 913 913

Anglo. 914 914 914 914 914

Anglo. 1145 1145 1145 1145 1145

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## BULL MARKET IS BELIEVED TO BE IN FORCE AGAIN

Average of Score of Railroads and Industrials at New High Level After Long Lull

Devotees of charts at least, are now convinced that the 1922 bull market is again in full swing. After more than three months, during which the market virtually stood still, the Dow-Jones averages of 20 rails and 20 industrials have both broken into new high ground and followers of the so-called Dow theory of price movements are confident that the long "line" thus made was one of accumulation and not one of distribution.

## Tracing the Line

The industrial average broke through 91 and the railroad average through 83 early in April. From these points they advanced irregularly for more than a month, making high records at 96.41 and 88.83, respectively, on May 29. A reaction of moderate severity carried them back to 90.73 and 81.81 on June 12. These proved to be the low points and thereafter a gradual rise occurred until just a month later the railroad average made a new high at 89.55. It did not repeat this "pull up" on the market until Thursday of last week, when it reached 87.63. On the following day the industrial average made its first new high in two months. The advance of the two succeeding trading days has amply confirmed the indication thus given.

It would seem that the financial community has thus registered in decided fashion its opinion as to the future of American business. Those who make the market, the thousands of keen business men and students of events throughout the country, have decided that the favorable factors in the business situation outweigh the depressing factors. Barring unforeseeable factors the business tide will continue to come in for months to come. Activity in building to fill in the gaps left by war, the increasing demand for the products of American farms, mines and factories at home and abroad, above all the plethora of funds as a base for the utmost desirable expansion of credit, are more powerful factors than strikes and widespread unrest, the uncontrolled tendency on the part of congresses and parliaments to place obstacles in the path of trade, or the downward slump of the central European exchanges.

## Rails Are Leader

An interesting feature of the recent movement of the averages is the pronounced strength of the rails as compared with the industrials. Not only did the rails renew the advance first but they have made a larger gain over their previous peak.

Traders are beginning to appreciate the strategic position of the rails. Even during the recent business depression traffic was far heavier than in pre-war days and a now fast increasing trend. In the interim capitalization and particularly stock capitalization has not nearly increased in proportion.

Expenses are still tending downward until executives are beginning to see the possibility of operating somewhere near pre-war ratios of expenses to income. Thus the railroads are in a fair way to show larger earnings on their shares as a whole than ever before.

## PUBLIC UTILITY ISSUES

(Quoted by Stone & Webster)

## Bid Asked

Abington & Rockland Capital...120

Baton Rouge El Co pfd...83

Blackburn Val G & E Co pfd...87

Conn. & L. R. Co pfd...55

Cape Breton Elec Co Ltd pfd...60

do. com...10

Cen Miss Val Elec Prop pfd...70

do. com...10

Columbus Elec & P Co 1st pf...97

do. 2nd pf...85

do. com...70

Conn. & L. R. Co pfd...107

Conn. & L. R. Co pfd...86

Eastern Texas Elec Co pfd...80

do. com...88

Edl El Iii Co of Brooklyn Cap. 175

El Pao Elec Co pfd...82

do. com...121

Fall River Gas Wks El Co Cap...191

Galveston-Houston El Co pfd...74

do. com...77

Haverhill G. I. Co Cap par...550

Houghton C E L Co par pf...25

do. com (par)...17

do. com (par)...12

Jacksonville Trac Co pfd...35

Lowell Elec Lt Corp Capital...179

Miss River Power Co pfd...79

do. com...88

Northern Texas Elec Co pfd...83

do. com...93

Nova Scotia Tr & Co pfd...36

do. com...83

Puget Sound Fr & Lt Co pfd...102

do. pfd...81

do. com...84

Railway & Light Sec Co pfd...85

do. com...7

St. Louis Elec & P Co Deb...97

do. pfd...67

do. com...15

Sierra Pac Elec Co pfd...74

do. com...7

Tampa Elec Co Capital...134½

do. com...136½

## New York Bank Stocks

## Bid Ask

America 1st 215 First Nat...100

Am. Exch...275 282 Garfield Nat...245

Battery...130 140 Gotham Nat...155

Bowery...425...Greenwich...255

Bryant Park 140 160 Harman...380 390

Bway Cent...140 150 Hanover...610 620

Bronx Boro...95...Irving...209 212

Bronx Nat...150 160 Industrial...126 150

Butch & D. 130 140 Imp & Trad...545

do. com...135...Larchmont Co...255 265

Chase...320 325 Mech & M...400 410

Chat & P...368 372 Mutual...510

Chelesa Ex...65 80 Nat Amer...155

Chemical...500 515 New Neth...125 135

City...328 334 N Y N B A 545 555

Coal & Iron 195 205 Pacific...300

Colonial...300...Park...440 450

Columb...190 210 Public...290

Commerce...220 225 Standard...285 295

Continental...130 140 State...280 300

Corn Exch...415 425 23rd Ward...250 270

Cosmopolitan...75 85 Univ. States...155

East River...170...Wash Hts...200

Fifth Ave...1010...Yorkville...475

Fifth Nat...155

## USE OF COPPER STILL FAR BELOW PREVIOUS YEARS

The total amount of copper produced in the world in 1921 was 1,167,644,000 pounds, of which the United States produced from smelter operations a little more than 43 per cent. The peak of the world's production was in 1917, when 3,137,719,000 pounds were produced, the United States mines furnishing fully 60 per cent.

Last year's total output was equivalent to less than three-quarters of a pound per capita of the world's population. Current United States consumption in June and July is estimated at the rate of from eight to ten pounds per capita. But during 1918 domestic consumption leaped to a per capita rate of fully 16 pounds.

During the last 31 years the copper mines of the world produced a grand total of 50,031,520,000 pounds of copper. This is slightly less than 30 pounds per capita for the entire period named.

It does not require any great strain on the imagination to foresee that when industrial revival occurs on an international scale, copper requirements will increase greatly.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call Loans Boston New York  
Renewal rate 4½% 4%  
Outside com'l paper 4½@4½ 4½@4½  
Year money 4½@5 4½@5  
Customers' com'l lns 4½@5½ 4½@5½  
Individ. cus. col. lns 5@5½ 5@5½

Today Yesterday  
Bar silver in New York...69½c 69c  
Bar silver in New York...69½c 69c  
Mexican dollars...53½c 53½c  
Bar gold London...89½d 89½d  
Domestic bar silver...99½c 99c

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:  
P.C. Boston  
P.C. New York  
P.C. Philadelphia  
P.C. Cleveland  
P.C. Richmond  
P.C. Atlanta  
P.C. Chicago  
P.C. St. Louis  
P.C. Kansas City  
P.C. Minneapolis  
P.C. Dallas  
P.C. San Francisco  
P.C. Amsterdam

## Clearing House Figures

Boston New York  
Exchanges...\$60,000,000 \$95,400,000  
Balances...16,000,000 73,800,000  
F. R. bank credit...15,446,751 37,400,000

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.  
Prime Eligible Banks  
60@90 days...3½@3½c  
50@60 days...3½@3½c  
Under 30 days...3½@3½c  
Less Known Banks  
60@90 days...3½@3½c  
50@60 days...3½@3½c  
Under 30 days...3½@3½c

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

## Last

Current Previous Party  
Demand...\$4.44...\$4.44...\$4.864  
Cables...4.44½...4.44½...4.864½  
Francs...8.1750...8.1750...8.12...19.3  
Guldars...38.58...38.64...24.8...26.8  
Marks...15...151250...23.8  
Lire...4.52...4.54...19.3  
Swiss francs...19.01...18.98...19.3  
Pesetas...15.49...15.46...19.3  
Belgian francs...7.64...7.64...19.3  
Austrian francs...7.78...7.78...19.3  
Sweden...26.00...26.00...26.8  
Denmark...21.40...21.40...26.8  
Norway...16.80...17.02...26.8  
Greece...3.15...3.15...19.3  
Argentina...1.2140...1.2030...96.45  
Russia...0.0350...0.0350...51.46  
Poland...0.016250...0.016250...23.80  
Switzerland...0.00025...0.00025...20.30

## First

Current Previous Party  
Demand...\$4.44...\$4.44...\$4.864  
Cables...4.44½...4.44½...4.864½  
Francs...8.1750...8.1750...8.12...19.3  
Guldars...38.58...38.64...24.8...26.8  
Marks...15...151250...23.8  
Lire...4.52...4.54...19.3  
Swiss francs...19.01...18.98...19.3  
Pesetas...15.49...15.46...19.3  
Belgian francs...7.64...7.64...19.3  
Austrian francs...7.78...7.78...19.3  
Sweden...26.00...26.00...26.8  
Denmark...21.40...21.40...26.8  
Norway...16.80...17.02...26.8  
Greece...3.15...3.15...19.3  
Argentina...1.2140...1.2030...96.45  
Russia...0.0350...0.0350...51.46  
Poland...0.016250...0.016250...23.80  
Switzerland...0.00025...0.00025...20.30

## Second

Current Previous Party  
Demand...\$4.44...\$4.44...\$4.864  
Cables...4.44½...4.44½...4.864½  
Francs...8.1750...8.1750...8.12...19.3  
Guldars...38.58...38.64...24.8...26.8  
Marks...15...151250...23.8  
Lire...4.52...4.54...19.3  
Swiss francs...19.01...18.98...19.3  
Pesetas...15.49...15.46...19.3  
Belgian francs...7.64...7.64...19.3  
Austrian francs...7.78...7.78...19.3  
Sweden...26.00...26.00...26.8  
Denmark...21.40...21.40...26.8  
Norway...16.80...17.02...26.8  
Greece...3.15...3.15...19.3  
Argentina...1.2140...1.2030...96.45  
Russia...0.0350...0.0350...51.46  
Poland...0.016250...0.016250...23.80  
Switzerland...0.00025...0.00025...20.30

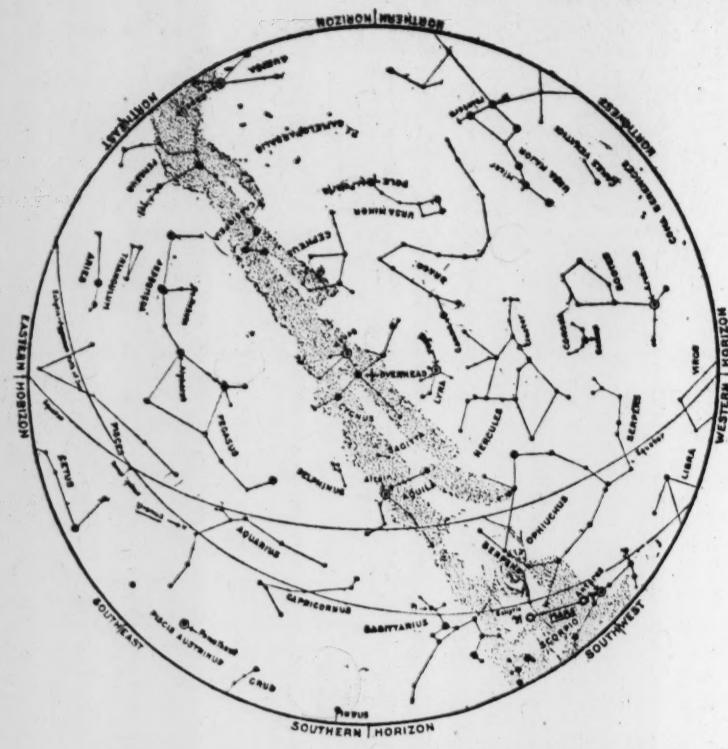
## Third

Current Previous Party  
Demand...\$4.44...\$4.44...\$4.864  
Cables...4.44½...4.44½...4.864½  
Francs...8.1750...8.1750...8.12...19.3  
Guldars...38.58...38.64...24.8...26.8  
Marks...15...151250...23.8  
Lire...4.52...4.54...19.3  
Swiss francs...19.01...18.98...19.3  
Pesetas...15.49...15.46...19.3  
Belgian francs...7.64...7.64...19.3  
Austrian francs...7.78...7.78...19.3  
Sweden...26.00...26.00...26.8  
Denmark...21.40...21.40...26.8  
Norway...16.80...17.02...26.8  
Greece...3.15...3.15...19.3  
Argentina...1.2140...1.2030...96.45  
Russia...0.0350...0.0350...51.46  
Poland...0.016250...0.016250...23.80  
Switzerland...0.00025...0.00025...20.30

## Fourth

Current Previous Party  
Demand...\$4.44...\$4.44...\$4.864  
Cables...4.44½...4.44½...4.864½  
Franc

## The Northern Heavens for August Evenings



The August Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" at the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Aug. 7 at 11 p. m., Aug. 22 at 10 p. m., Sept. 6 at 9 a. m., and Sept. 21 at 8 p. m., each hour. The stars which hold the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenience, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored.

The names of planets are underscored.

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THE planet Mars is still a most prominent object in the southern part of our sky during the evening. Many astronomers have been engaged in scrutinizing the ruddy planet at this favorable season, when it is near to our earth. A recent telegram from the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, announces that on the night of July 9 a great white area, brilliant and conspicuous, appeared covering 300,000 square miles of surface over the region of Margaritifer Sinus, in longitude 20 degrees, latitude 20 degrees south.

By reference to Schiaparelli's map of Mars, the Margaritifer Sinus is seen to be a strait or inlet from Mare Aethraeum, the Ruddy Sea. The employment of such names does not imply the actual existence of bodies of water, but results naturally from the diversified appearance of light and dark areas on the planet. Markings of such permanent character on Mars have been known for a long time. Indeed, drawings of them made more than 200 years ago are extant, and when compared with recent observations serve to determine the length of the Martian day with great exactness. These markings furnish also the datum line from which longitude is reckoned, a certain dark spot in the Saganus Strait being the Greenwich of Mars.

At the time of writing no further information has come from Flagstaff except the news dispatch that the observers there consider the "spot," which is estimated to be about 800 miles long and about 400 miles wide, was due probably to clouds of dense vapor. Now an actual cloud rising above the surface of the planet impiles not only water, but an atmosphere for aqueous vapor to float in. The atmosphere of Mars—we cannot say air—is probably not more than one-tenth of the density of the earth's atmosphere. Hence the boiling point of water on Mars is about 115 degrees by the thermometer, instead of 212 degrees, as on the earth. A similar condition is employed in "vacuums" for the manufacture of sugar.

## Travel Notes

New England has been favored lavishly with natural attractions. Few sections of the world combine to such a marked degree, both mountain and seashore, where comfortable hotels and boarding houses are to be found on every hand to meet the needs of the visitor during a summer outing. Rich in historical background, New England is no less famous for its scenic beauty. For many years it has been known as the "Playground of America."

In addition to its network of excellent highways and the railways reaching all important points, a vacation service by steamship gives the vacationer an opportunity to choose from a variety of coastwise trips. Narragansett, Plymouth, Provincetown, New York, Portland, Me., Bangor, St. John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S., are accessible six times weekly, or oftener, by boat, at this season of the year. Casco Bay, Sebago Lake, Songe River, Naples, Mt. Desert, Bar Harbor, the White Mountains, Evangelienland and Prince Edward Islands can be reached readily from ports of the Eastern Steamship Line. This company now is offering a special week-end trip to the Songe River, in connection with a special train on the Boston & Maine, which runs on Sunday only.

Steamship companies plying between the United States and Europe are appealing to Congress to lower the passport fee of \$10 to a nominal sum of \$2. During the war Congress enacted a law requiring the \$10 fee and it is claimed the necessity for this large amount no longer exists. With a modification of the charge for a passport by the United States it is believed by the transportation companies a similar reduction will be made by various foreign countries. Hotel men in Germany also are urging lower passport fees.

### The Polar Caps

The seasonal changes of the white polar caps on Mars, from winter to summer and back again, has been taken to show the presence of snow, but the white coating may only be hoar frost. It would seem that the spectroscope might decide whether water vapor existed in the Martian atmosphere. Nevertheless, the results so far are not quite conclusive. St. John of the Mt. Wilson Observatory has found in his spectroscopic studies that neither water nor oxygen appear in the spectrum of Venus. It is hoped that Mars may be examined with the same powerful instrument.

If someone now asks about the possible inhabitants of Mars, it must be said that we have no knowledge of their existence, and indeed the question transcends all present appliances of research. Every observation indicating the probable presence of water and oxygen, or other conditions favorable to life adds to the argument for the Martian. A cloud of aqueous vapor floating in an atmosphere of air, though much attenuated, would strengthen belief in Martian life.

The American Express Company is advertising a round-the-world cruise.

tude are shown on the accompanying map, and the reader will find little difficulty in locating each stellar configuration by carefully following the directions given in the caption. Learn Polaris, or the Pole Star, first and the others will come easily.

The mystic arch of the Milky Way passes through the zenith from northeast to southwest. Entangled within its gauzy structure are brilliant stars of Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, Sagitta, Aquila, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Sagittarius, and Scorpio. Of the first-magnitude stars now visible Deneb and Vega are overhead; Altair is toward the south; Arcturus is west and Antares southwest; while Fomalhaut is rising in the southeast and Capella in the northeast.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

### LABOR DICTIONARY TO INCLUDE GERMAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 24—Though the official languages of the International Labor Organization (League of Nations) are English and French, its work involves the handling of publications and documents in at least a score of languages and the production of most of its own publications in three, German being used as an auxiliary. The exact rendering of technical industrial terms in different languages has continually occupied the attention of the translating staff of the International Labor Office. A great deal of experience in this direction has already been gained and information is now being steadily accumulated which may form a foundation of a comparative universal dictionary of industrial and labor terminology.

Two recent incidents illustrate the value which such a work would possess. First, the German Government has invited the International Labor Office to collaborate with them in the preparation of a technical dictionary of industrial terms in German. Secondly, representatives of the German, Austrian, and Swiss governments have held a special conference with representatives of the International Labor Office for the purpose of translating into German the texts of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the International Labor Conference.

### Constellations

The sky as seen on August evenings under favorable conditions away from city lights presents a magnificent view. At first sight the stars against the clear dark background of the heaven seem innumerable. This is a fallacy due to their irregular distribution, and our glimpsing fainter stars at the edge of our field of vision. The stars brighter than the fourth magnitude serve to determine the length of the Martian day with great exactness. These markings furnish also the datum line from which longitude is reckoned, a certain dark spot in the Saganus Strait being the Greenwich of Mars.

At the time of writing no further information has come from Flagstaff except the news dispatch that the observers there consider the "spot," which is estimated to be about 800 miles long and about 400 miles wide, was due probably to clouds of dense vapor. Now an actual cloud rising above the surface of the planet impiles not only water, but an atmosphere for aqueous vapor to float in. The atmosphere of Mars—we cannot say air—is probably not more than one-tenth of the density of the earth's atmosphere. Hence the boiling point of water on Mars is about 115 degrees by the thermometer, instead of 212 degrees, as on the earth. A similar condition is employed in "vacuums" for the manufacture of sugar.

**Yellowish Dust Clouds**

This is not the only instance of reported clouds on Mars. The most favorable location on Mars for clouds to be visible would be either where the sun was rising or setting. The cloud should then appear as a point or line detached from the illuminated edge of the planet. Observations of this sort have been made where the clouds were said to be at the surprising height of 17 miles. Since the appearance of Martian clouds is usually described as yellowish, they may be clouds of dust instead of aqueous vapor. The present conspicuous spot is white, and therefore is not likely to be a dust storm.

In general clouds are infrequently seen in Mars. The surface of the planet can nearly always be seen without any interference from cloud or atmosphere. The earth viewed at the same distance would present a far different appearance. It would at times be extremely mottled with clouds. One may judge of the large areas covered by cloud by inspection of the daily weather maps issued by the Government.

### The Polar Caps

The seasonal changes of the white polar caps on Mars, from winter to summer and back again, has been taken to show the presence of snow, but the white coating may only be hoar frost. It would seem that the spectroscope might decide whether water vapor existed in the Martian atmosphere. Nevertheless, the results so far are not quite conclusive. St. John of the Mt. Wilson Observatory has found in his spectroscopic studies that neither water nor oxygen appear in the spectrum of Venus. It is hoped that Mars may be examined with the same powerful instrument.

If someone now asks about the possible inhabitants of Mars, it must be said that we have no knowledge of their existence, and indeed the question transcends all present appliances of research. Every observation indicating the probable presence of water and oxygen, or other conditions favorable to life adds to the argument for the Martian. A cloud of aqueous vapor floating in an atmosphere of air, though much attenuated, would strengthen belief in Martian life.

in the largest steamship that ever has circumnavigated the globe. It has chartered the Cunarder Laconia for the trip. The Laconia was completed this year, with a gross tonnage of 21,000 tons and is one of the few great liners originally designed to burn oil for fuel. The cruise will take more than four months.

Nearly 400 square miles are contained in the newest of government reservations—the Rocky Mountain National Park. More than 50 peaks within its borders reach an altitude of more than 12,000 feet. Deer, beaver, elk, mountain sheep and other wild animals receive government protection. Here the lover of nature will find an endless variety of Rocky Mountain grandeur—lakes, streams, waterfalls, cañons and glaciers. Wild flowers bloom in profusion and birds of many varieties abound. Hotels, ranging in prices to meet every requirement, are located in the park, which is reached from Denver by the automobiles of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company.

### NEW ENGLAND

**HOCORUA INN**  
CHOCORUA, N. H.  
OVERLOOKING CHOCORUA LAKE  
In the Heart of the Mountain Range  
This well-appointed hotel is worthy of consideration for the summer outing.

Boating, bathing, mountain climbing, tennis, garage. On rail road to Bretton Woods, 128 miles from Boston. Booklet, A. B. ATWOOD, Prop.

### EASTERN

**HOTEL BRUNSWICK**  
ASBURY PARK, N. J.  
NOTED FOR ITS HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE  
MORGAN & PARSONS.

The American Express Company is advertising a round-the-world cruise.

tude are shown on the accompanying map, and the reader will find little difficulty in locating each stellar configuration by carefully following the directions given in the caption. Learn Polaris, or the Pole Star, first and the others will come easily.

The mystic arch of the Milky Way passes through the zenith from northeast to southwest. Entangled within its gauzy structure are brilliant stars of Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, Sagitta, Aquila, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Sagittarius, and Scorpio. Of the first-magnitude stars now visible Deneb and Vega are overhead; Altair is toward the south; Arcturus is west and Antares southwest; while Fomalhaut is rising in the southeast and Capella in the northeast.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

### The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map. As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month.

Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

</

## PARIS BACKS SULTAN'S CLAIMS IN TANGIER PROBLEM

Complete Sovereignty Sought for French Protégé Would Rule Out Spain and Great Britain

MADRID, June 27 (Special Correspondence)—The real opening of the process of determination of the great Tangier problem, which may cause some vast international upheavals before it is ended, is naturally regarded from Madrid with the keenest anxiety, to which a peculiar quality is afforded by the evident conflict in which England and France find themselves at the outset, mainly on or through the new French pretensions that the Sultan of Morocco exercises full sovereignty over Tangier, and can therefore overrule the powers.

Rarely, it is remarked, has such a strange diplomatic comedy been staged as this in which France props up the powerless Sultan, whom she "protects," and whom she has, so to speak, "in her pocket," and declares him to be the supreme sovereign and arbiter of all the lands of Morocco, including what is known as the international zone of Tangier.

### Protectorate Aids France

France, it is asserted, thus desires, under the cloak of the Sultan, to gain that power and influence that she feels she may not obtain in any other way, and incidentally ignores the inconsistency of her being possessed of a protectorate in Morocco, while at the same time holding that Tangier is under the Sultan's absolute sovereignty.

In setting up this interesting and important proposition, France has somehow to get rid of the tripartite understanding between England, France, and Spain, on which present English action and tendencies are based, and which has been accepted and in action, however feebly and ineffectually, during the period of the European war and up to the present time. This she does by the simple expedient of declaring that the said tripartite agreement or understanding was never completed, and therefore that the Sultan's rule remains unaffected.

The urgency and anxiety of the present situation is caused by the advertisement for tenders for the harbor works that have been projected by the "international" company. Following

## AUSTRALIAN COURT GUARDS EMPLOYEES

Industrial Board Not Intended to Cut Wages Because of State Deficit, Judge Holds

ADELAIDE, Australia, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Can a government be called a struggling industry and so be dealt with as the court deals with private-owned struggling industries? This was the question raised by the President of the State Industrial Court, Professor Brown, in delivering judgment in a case in which the Government had appealed against the determination of the industrial board covering government storemen and packers. When, on behalf of a government, a deficit was shown and the court was asked in substance to reduce the wages of governmental employees, a number of very awkward questions arose for consideration.

The President said that, if the court were to consider the national ledger as a reason for reducing marginal differences, it would enter upon a very laborious task. The fact was recognized in the industrial code which required determinations to be laid before Parliament, which appropriated the money where increases had been granted.

It is further pointed out by France that the scheme for the development of the port of Tangier was considered before the war, and that a company, "largely international," had prepared places for it. After the war the scheme was taken up again.

The Spanish attitude, which it is believed, is shared substantially by Great Britain, is that the so-called "international" company is now practically a French concern, and that with this apparent advantage to start with, there has been an attempt by France, in conjunction with the Sultan, to rush the whole business through and set the "international" company to work.

It is reported that, little as the United States may have appeared to be concerned with this problem, it was the United States representative on the Commission of Adjudications who, at a conference at Tangier, took the first steps that led to the question of the announcement as to tenders.

## UNIONISM IN INDIA MUCH UNSETTLED

Government Contemplates Introducing Legislation — Many Labor Disturbances Recently

CALCUTTA, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Government of India is contemplating trade-union legislation, and among the bodies to whom they have turned for counsel is the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Labor in this country is, of course, in a very different position to that which it occupies in European countries. It is hopelessly disorganized, and the few unions which exist have none of the settled and elaborate organization which characterizes the big unions, for instance, in Great Britain. Neither have they any funds worth mentioning.

The very circumstances, however, emphasizing their disorganization have tended to make the members more susceptible to the violent efforts of non-co-operators and of political agitators. India has had her full share of labor disturbances during the last three years, and workmen discontented with their wages, and unable to cope with the rising cost of living have naturally fallen ready victims to the wiles of professional agitators. Some measure of organization is obviously necessary and it is better in many respects that this should come under the aegis of the Government. In time, with the spread of education, it may be expected that workmen will manage their unions themselves.

Broadly speaking the Government's proposals follow the lines of the notorious Trades Disputes Act of Great Britain, passed in 1906, with the exception of the clause conferring immunity on unions for the wrongful acts committed by their members. That proviso, fortunately, it is not proposed to introduce into India; but misgiving is very naturally excited and is expressed by the Chamber of Commerce at the proposal, copied from England, that unions shall be empowered to use their funds for political purposes. The level of education among Indian labor is as yet low, and it is perfectly certain that the vast majority of members know nothing of and care less about politics, though they can appreciate adequately enough economic grievances connected with the cost of living.

It is feared, therefore, that the present position would be legalized, and the way made clear for professional and outside agitators of the old type. The Chamber of Commerce protests, too, with some force against the haste with which the Government are forcing their proposals. The latter were only published in September, but opinions were demanded by the end of November last, and there is some ground for believing that the Government has exaggerated the number of trade unions in the country. Many of those for which they have estimated have now dissolved, and were little more than strike committees. In Great Britain legislation followed on the existence for many years of old established bodies; in India the process will be reversed. The committee naturally seeing the evils to which it has led in the past are emphatic in insisting that picketing shall be declared illegal.

**NEW LAKE CANAL PROPOSED**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—A two-way canal between Lakes Superior and Michigan, deep enough for ocean steamers, could be built at a reasonable cost and would divert to this route and to Chicago at least 75 per cent of the tonnage which now goes through Sault Ste. Marie, according to D. Chase Devison, a Chicago engineer.

## NEW ATTEMPT TO REASSEMBLE BANKING EXPERTS IN FRANCE

Every Week That Passes Increases Difficulty of Settling German Reparation Problem

PARIS, July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Now that there is an endeavor to re-assemble the members of the Bankers Committee, in view of the depreciation of the mark, the new reparations crisis, and the menace of financial confusion in Europe, it is desirable to consider what the breakdown of the deliberations of this body of experts has cost the world in general, and France in particular. The Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has been informed that the terms which were possible in June will certainly not be possible in August.

Every day that goes by sees the situation worsened. Indeed one calculation, which is probably exaggerated, puts the daily loss of France at 1,000,000 francs. It is easy to understand why this delay has been so dangerous and why a special responsibility rests upon the rulers of France, who were opposed to the full consideration of the circumstances in which a loan could be issued.

Certainly there are many excuses to be made for the antagonism which the bankers encountered. France is bound to demand compensation for the abandonment of part of her credits on Germany. To put the matter in a nutshell, if nothing is coming in to France, France cannot pay out. Together with the cancellation of German indebtedness must go the cancellation of French indebtedness, and French policy is inclined more and more to lay stress upon this point as the Parlement mission shows.

**COLLAPSE OF MARK**  
Nevertheless it remains true that the collapse of the Bankers Committee was followed by the collapse of the mark, and the sort of loan that might have been recommended can no longer be recommended. The paying capacity of Germany was estimated at 2,500,000,000 gold marks per annum over a period of twenty years. This may appear to be high but it was a conclusion reached by responsible persons. But since then the value of the paper mark has diminished by nearly 50 per cent. The consequence is that nothing like the amount formerly fixed can now be regarded as within the capacity of Germany. Indeed, one authority would divide the amount mentioned by half.

Without striving for nice precision in these estimates it is sufficiently obvious that the slump of the mark bids financiers beware and that they will in future be still more cautious than they have been in the past. When the banker's approach a problem of this kind they are bound to approach it from the business angle.

Their method was to ascertain what sort of commercial debt Germany

## Classified Advertisements

### REAL ESTATE

#### HOMES OF QUALITY

Well located homes.  
All improvements.  
\$3,500 to \$25,000

Herbert Austin, Realtor

Member of State and National Real Estate

Associations

Central Ave. and Scotland Rd., Orange, N. J.

If Austin advertises it—It is a buy.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT

Attractively Furnished House

WEST HARWICH BY THE SEA

CAPE COD—Gated; three hours from New York; 10 miles to beach; 10 miles to town.

JOHN W. MORTON, 200 West 51st St., New York City.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

FOR RENT

2 & 4 Room Suites

With kitchenette and bath; very desirable, steam heat, continuous hot water, large airy rooms, rents \$100 to \$125. Apply to Mr. Bracken, 24 Ivy Street, Suite 1, Boston. (A sign from Beacon Street at Audubon Circle.)

HIGH CLASS American couple desire to sub-lease their home. Large, airy, comfortable, very low rent; perfect care of house to be considered in price asked; unequalled references. Box 21, Beacon Street, Boston.

TWO ROOMS and bath, unheated, bed room, with shower; steam heat, electric light, closets, all outside windows; no cooking or eating room. \$125. Box 209, N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

LARGE airy new apartment, two baths, 22 ft. living room, unfurnished; 5 minutes walk from Station; \$150. Box 210, 12th Street, Jamaica, N. Y. Tel. Jamaica 1144-W.

ROOMS, BOARD & ROOMS

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588 (12th St.)—Cheerful front room, closet, running water, house privileges; reasonable. Phone: Morningside 2-4721.

BROADWAY & 156TH ST., 510 West, Apartment 44. Telephone: Billings 1770—Large front room, desirable room, with all conveniences. Telephone: Webster 8217. New York City.

928 STREET, 55 East—Cool, attractive rooms overlooking Central Park; women desired. Telephone: Lenox 7711. New York City.

528 W. 68th St., New York City—Double, single, reduced rooms; convenient transportation. Phone: 6994, Apt. 2, West.

PLEASANT light room, house privileges, on corner Park and 88th. Telephone: Lenox 5665. New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Buy all or half interest in well known shoe store. H. D. HAYES, 578, Kimber Ave., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG LADY wishes responsible position; has had experience selling, demonstrating and managing. C. WHITNEY, 420 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.

NURSERY governess, trained, 14 yrs. old, \$150. Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Wanted—Buy all or half interest in well known shoe store. H. D. HAYES, 578, Kimber Ave., Newark, N. J.

BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

RAILROAD

SIGNAL MEN WANTED

Men having knowledge of both electrical and mechanical signal maintenance—70 cents per hour.

To Take the Places of Men on Strike

Permanent Positions for Competent Men Whose Work Is Satisfactory.

APPLY TO

Room 215

Old Fitchburg Station, Boston

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF MEN ON STRIKE

BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD BRIDGE AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS AND PLUMBERS WHO GIVE SATISFACTORIAL SERVICE.

APPLY TO

BOSTON, Room 201, Old Fitchburg Station

SALEM, Division Engineer, Pass. Sta.

LAWRENCE, Foreman Plumber, 354 Andover Street

LOWELL, Foreman Plumber, Railroad Street

FITCHBURG, B. & B. Supervisor, Pass. Station

TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN ON STRIKE

WANTED—By an old established firm, executives and manufacturers wood specialty requiring accuracy and volume. Address Box W-1. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE credit and collections manager, thoroughly experienced in credit collections and accounting, is open for a proposition; more than 10 years' experience in management of commercial credit; will consider any location; personal interview solicited. W. W. BALDWIN, 209 Wilson St., Syracuse, N. Y. Tel. James 3777.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

STENOGRAHES, typists, to register in agency for selective commercial positions; applications accepted only when filed in person.

BERNICE DRYER, 15 E. 46th St., N. Y. City.

CANADA

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

PHILLIPPE'S APPAREL SHOP

INEXPENSIVE SUMMER GOWNS, UNDERWEAR AND BLOUSES.

Large sizes a specialty.

5 Paris Arcade, Portage and Garry

PURPLE PARROT TEA-ROOM

281 Smith Street

Open 12 Noons to 8 P. M.

FORDMAN'S CORSET SHOP

Midsummer Corset Sale

All corsets carefully fitted

4 Paris Arcade, Portage and Garry

THE BLOSSOM SHOP

"Say it with flowers"

817 Port Street, Phone: AMB 8786

Manitoba Motors Ltd.

FORD CAR DEALERS

307 Maryland Street, Phone: AMB 7564

JORDAN & OVER

ARCHITECTS

47 C. P. R. Office Bldg., Main St. & Portage Ave.

faculties—economic and social—with which the present-day girl is confronted. "In many respects they are far more trying than the girl of any other period has had to face," she said, and she resents bitterly the criticisms of the older generation, which, in a large measure she holds responsible. The problem of unemployment—for practically every young woman except those of the upper classes must now provide for herself—and inadequate wages, to say nothing of the particular work for which she longs, is a source of anxiety to thousands of girls in every country in the world, since comparatively few regard work as an interlude in their young lives, but in all probability a permanent proposition. Is it any wonder if under the circumstances she should react abnormally to an abnormal situation?

But the modern girl is by no means so self-centered as she is depicted by her detractors. From different parts of the world the answers to the questionnaires bring out the following facts: That whatever her particular problem, the girl of today is not content to let it beat her, but tries to find a solution; that she is genuinely interested in social reform and international peace.

The commission was made up of 150 representatives, representatives of different societies in touch with young women, professional workers and Young Women's Christian Association officials. The result of its finding therefore should be of real value, besides presenting a "composite picture of the young womanhood of the world."

"Answers to this questionnaire have been coming in for some time," said Miss Charlotte Niven, general secretary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, at the London headquarters. "The majority admit that the modern girl is in revolt against authority. She does not take authority for granted, as did so many of her predecessors, but asks to examine its credentials, as it were."

Miss Spencer-Smith, another secretary, enlarged upon the peculiar dif-

ferences—economic and social—with which the present-day girl is confronted. "In many respects they are

## Classified Advertisements—Europe

European Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London

## SCHOOLS

STRATHAERN COLLEGE  
EDINBURGHPrivate College of COOKERY and  
DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Branch—ST. LEONARDS, EDINBURGH

College of Gardening, Poultry, Bees, etc.

Principals—MISS MITCHELL, MISS POLLARD

Graduate Courses in All Subjects

HOUSEWIFE'S DIPLOMA for Appointments

Preparation R. H. S. and other Certificates

FIVE BOARDING-HOUSES

PLAYING FIELDS TENNIS COURTS

Illustrated Prospectus on Application

CHALLONER SCHOOL

72, QUEEN'S GATE

London, S. W. 7.

For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Malin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

Goathland School for Girls on the  
Yorkshire MoorsBeautiful Surroundings Modern Houses  
Cambridge Senior Local and Matriculation

Entire Charge of Girls Whose Parents are Abroad

DOMESTIC SCIENCE BRANCH

Under the Direction of Qualified Mistress.

For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL, MISS EDITH GAMBLE,

Grasstones, Goathland, Yorkshire, or

11 Grafton Square, S. W. 4.

MILDURA TORQUAY

Home School for Girls

Modern education. Large airy house. Concert

hall. Gymnasium. 2½ acres garden. Lovely

playing fields. Country walks. Bathing.

Mrs. &amp; Miss. W. H. MERCER, care A. F. Bubb, Orchard Lea, Orpington, Kent.

WANTED—Post of carpenter or hall porter.

Post of caretaker or hall porter.

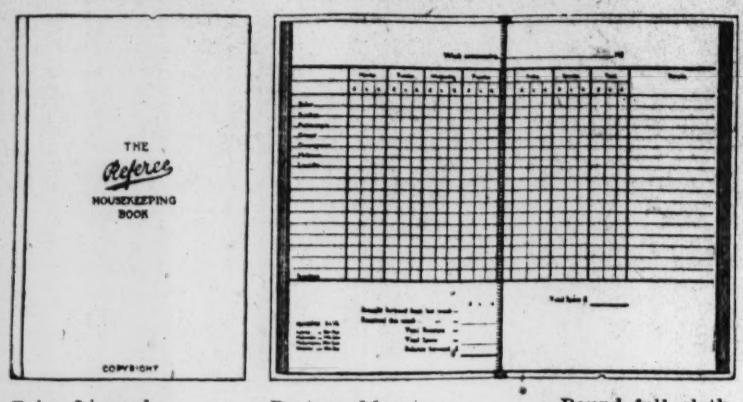
## ADVERTISEMENTS BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES

## ENGLAND

LONDON—Continued

LONDON—Continued

CHECK YOUR HOUSEKEEPING EXPENSES



Price 2/- each Postage 3d extra. Bound full cloth.

PARTRIDGE &amp; COOPER, Ltd.

Manufacturing Law and Commercial

STATIONERS

PRINTERS' ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS

Die Sinkers and Engravers

191-192 Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4

Works, London and Tonbridge

Let us quote for your requirements. Estimates free.

Kensington 470 (Town Dept.)  
Kensington 6202 (Country Dept.)

Telegrams: "Appraisal, Knights-London"

Stuart Hepburn &amp; Co.

HOUSE, ESTATE AGENTS,  
& AUCTIONEERS, &c.

39-41 Brompton Road

Knightsbridge, S. W. 3

SPECIALISTS IN  
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED  
HOUSES & FLATS

In Knightsbridge and Vicinity

AUCTIONS—Periodical Sales of Property and Effects  
SURVEYS—In Town and Country  
VALUATIONS—In Town and Country by Qualified Staff  
INSURANCES—In Town and Country for all Purposes

A1 MOTORS Ltd.

Meets the discriminating Motorist's every need.

CARS FOR HIRE

SHOPPING—THEATRES—TOURING

Cars bought &amp; sold—Repairs—Accessories.

47. WEST END LANE, KILBURN, N. W. 6

Telephone HAMPSTEAD 4877

HOUSEHOLD ART

Various and Novel Articles for the Home.

Painted Furniture, Potters, Dress Accessories,

Embroideries, House Decorations, etc.

Original and Uniqueness of Design and

Colouring A SPECIALTY.

EVELYN HARRISON THE RAINBOW

149 Ebury St., London, S. W. 1

MAISON ODETTE

28 Notting Hill Gate

LONDON, W.

ARTISTIC HATS

for all occasions at moderate charges

SPECIALTY

Personal attention given.

THE

Richmond Lavender Laundry

(The London Laundry Co., Ltd.)

OPEN AIR DRYING

Dyeing and Cleaning a Specialty

165 Hammersmith Road, W. 6.

Telephone: Hammersmith 1845

ARTHURS STORES

WESTBOURNE GROVE

For Best Quality

MEAT

FISH AND FOLIAGE

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

FRUIT FLOWERS VEGETABLES

Frank Brown, Ltd.

29, Church St., Kensington, W. 8. Phone Park 4445

Genuine Persian Rugs

OF

Every Make and Quality

Repairs Executed on the Premises

THE CHALE WEAVING HOUSE

238 Fulham Road, S. W. 10.

Miss Winifred R. Jacobs and Miss Mary Will-

son wear on their hand loom silk and cotton

silk designs and furnishings materials to order

original designs and colour schemes; prices on

application.

HAIRDRESSERS

Ladies and Gentlemen

E. SMITH

112a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Tel. Park 207

(Entrance in Richmond Road)

ISABEL CAMM

BLOUSES, LINGERIE AND

CHILDREN'S FROCKS

6 Hans Road, Brompton Rd.,

Phone 6474 Kensington

DESIGNS, DRAWINGS, TRACINGS

Any class of mechanical work. Special plants

designed and supervised throughout.

Owen &amp; Crisp, Engineers

64, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2.

Telephone: London Wall, 5666.

LENA

Mayfair 3416

55 New Bond St., W. 1

(Above London Motor Co.)

G O W N S

made to suit the wearer in style and price.

Old Oak Farm Laundry

3, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12

Good Class Family Laundry, minimum prices.

Electric fittings throughout.

Phone 292 Hammersmith. Apply Managers.

TOM HILL Trunks, Bags, etc.

Trunks taken in exchange.

Umbrellas recovered and repaired.

44 Sloane Square Phone Vic. 5860. Estab. 1870

Gothop Tel. Western 2062

82 Gloucester Road

South Kensington, Nr. Gloucester Rd. Station

Ladies' own material made up if so desired.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

G. HERBERT DIXON

22a, Ladbroke Grove, W. 10.

FRENCH dressmaker and milliner makes up

ladies' own material.

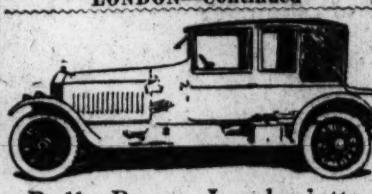
CHARMING and original dresses, dangles,

girdles, etc. hats, beret hats, rare colours.

10/0 ea. Isabel Bassett, 82 Park Rd., N. W. 1.

## ENGLAND

LONDON—Continued

Rolls Royce Landauette  
A car at your disposal on arrival in England.

SPECIALITIES

Hire, Exchanges, Repairs

Call and see us.

Write or phone for our services.

Always at your service.

W. H. TAPP &amp; CO.

151, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. C.

Regent 6227. Catalogues Tapamobile

Phone 1800 Hampstead.

BOWEN &amp; MALLON

183-187 FINCHLEY ROAD, N. W. 3

HAMPSTEAD

Artistic Furnishers, Decorators and

Fabric Specialists, invite your enquires

for Complete Furnishing Schemes for

Houses, Flats or Single Rooms.

Their Stocks of Fabrics include many

Choice Designs and Unique Colors in

Modern and Antiquated Furnishings.

Samples and Estimates Free on Application.

Makers of the "Bowman Bedsheet," which

should be in every home; a perfect BED

and Sheet. Particulars on application.

PAIGNTON

E. &amp; A. W. COUCH

Near G. P. O. Paignton, S. Devon.

Ladies' &amp; Gentlemen's Garment Ready-to-wear

Tailored Coats, To-measure,

Overcoats, Suits, Breeches, Sports-

Costs, Trousers &amp; Underwear.

GILLES &amp; SON PAIGNTON

BOOTMAKERS

Hand Sewn Repairs a Specialty

PARNELL &amp; SON

Florists, Fruit &amp; Vegetable Growers.

11, Turbary Road, Paignton

DEVONSHIRE CREAM AND BUTTER

SANDY HILL, PAIGNTON

Devonshire Cream and Butter

WHEN

You want anything to wear

that is new and fashionable

or anything for your home

that is reliable and artistic

Get it at

POPHAMS

BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH

Phone 803

DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES

SOLLEY, E. &amp; S. 67 EBRINGTON ST.

CANDIES Plymouth

Tel. Atticore 185. Estimates Free.

BAXTER &amp; MITCHELL

28 Camp Lane, Sheffield.

For Water Repairs, Sewer Repairs.

Also Gramophones Repaired.

MRS. KATE HALL is prepared to coach

such senior students in musical knowledge; piano

and harmony. 559a Pitmeadow Road, Shef-

fied.

LARONT

Milliner and Spirella Corsetiere

69, Old Town Street, Plymouth

READING

NO HOUSE

Wherever situated, or

however famous

Offers Better Quality in

Fashionable Attire

or Such Moderate Charges

Frequent visits by our buyers to the

fashionable centres of Paris and

Brussels regulate our stock and styles.

Correct wear is thus ensured, whilst our

fine position in the trading centre of

the Home Counties enables us to keep

our prices at the lowest ebb.

FOR FASHIONABLE WEAR

Try HEELAS. first

MALVERN

Typewriting and Duplicating

Authors' MSS. intelligently copied.

W. WATSON, Endymion, Malvern, Worcestershire.

MANCHESTER

Makers of

## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## Shall We Remove the 'Fourth Wall' and Let the Actor Out of His Cage?

British Actor-Producer Sums Up Stage Innovations With Prediction That Light Is to Be Future Decorative Medium

By BASIL DEAN

London, July 18

Special Correspondence

THE attempts that are being made to improve upon the present day conventional stage mostly arise out of the trouble about the proscenium arch. The Elizabethan stage stood away out amongst the audience, who were seated around three sides of it. When Inigo Jones brought back from Italy the proscenium and drop curtain of the theater of the Italian masques he profoundly influenced future developments. Gradually by a process of natural evolution the balconies assumed the horseshoe shape of the opera house; seats were placed upon the floor of the pit, and the players receded behind the front of the frame supporting the roof of the stage, in other words, the proscenium arch.

But no sooner is the actor safely ensconced behind the famous "fourth wall" of the Ibsen drama than he begins to want to come out again. That is what all the present-day fuss with regard to designs for stages is about.

German Experiments

Shall we let the actor out of his cage, and if so, to what extent? Shall we let him once more establish close and intimate relations with the audience, as in the ancient days of the Greeks? If we do, where shall we put the proscenium arch? Need we have one at all?

The Germans led the way in this new inquiry, as indeed they have always done during the last century in everything to do with the mechanical side of the theater. They began by using permanent or semi-permanent settings for the front part of their scenes, borrowed, of course, from the Shakespearian and Restoration stages, together with much greater simplicity in the scenery at the back. Sometimes these settings were behind the proscenium, as in the case of Georg Fuchs' Künstler Theater in Munich. Sometimes a bold return to the apron stage of the early nineteenth century was made.

The most advanced experiments in stage architecture they have yet made is the Grosses Schauspielhaus of Berlin, where a very wide but comparatively shallow stage forms the background to the vast arena in which most of the action takes place. Watching the actors perform in this huge open space you are no longer conscious of the picture-frame effect; the performers are in your midst, you seem to share with them the emotions of the play; we seem to be traveling rapidly back to the stage of the Greeks.

Arena Theater's Problems

Unfortunately this attempt of Reinhardt to bring his actors and his audience into closer relationship is already threatened with failure, partly because the supply of good plays adapted to this form of theater has proved insufficient, partly because the vocal powers of the actors have proved unequal to the demands made upon them.

Norman-Bel Geddes, a brilliant young American artist, who has made designs for a projected production of the Divine Comedy in Madison Square Garden, New York, has imagined and drawn plans for a theater that shall have no proscenium at all, the stage being a vast arena in one corner of a square building with seats in a large semicircle all round it, and a huge dome forming the background to the whole. When this dome is illuminated it will envelop the whole audience in the same light as the drama, thus helping them to merge themselves entirely in the play. The whole stage can be rapidly sunk to the cellar level on a huge lift, vast changes of scenery being effected in a few minutes of darkness.

This is but one part of the evolution constantly going on in stage architecture. There is, of course, the revolving stage (to be seen at the London Coliseum) and the triple stage, invented by Hemendy, of Budapest, which consists in the main of two stages at the side of, and in addition to, the stage seen by the audience, the whole encircled by a semicircular dome illuminated to represent the sky. This stage is so designed that a spectator does not have his view restricted in the outdoor scenes by the customary tree wings, but has a vista of distant landscape, as attractive as the view to be obtained from the center seats.

A Multiple Stage

Then there is the hydraulic stage to be seen at Dresden, by which whole scenes can be sunk to the cellar level, whilst other scenes are rolled forward on duplicate stages to take their place in a few seconds.

There is the very latest stage designed for the New Opera House in Belgrade, where the whole stage is not only made to revolve, but can be divided into a large number of squares of equal size, which can be raised or lowered to varying heights in any number of combinations by a simple system of couplings on to a single electric motor. Thus the actual stage floor becomes as adaptable as the scenery itself. It is the most flexible stage floor I have yet seen.

But what is important to note about these mechanical developments is that they all tend in one or both of two directions, either toward the reduction and simplification of the scenery or toward the establishment of a more intimate relation between the actor and his audience.

Now, however much we may appear to be traveling backward, in one respect we shall always possess a great advantage over our Greek forerunners, one that will inevitably limit the extent of our retrocession. I refer to electric light—that great boon to the theater.

Have you ever reflected upon the

tremendous emotional quality of light? What instinct is it that makes you draw the curtains on a frosty winter's night, switch off the light, and draw near the bright embers? You watch unknowingly the dancing shadows on the wall, until quite unconsciously an emotional state is induced. Now is the time to sweep away past memories, perhaps to sing old songs. Such is the mysterious comforting light of the fireside. A most tremendous and precious gift has been given into our hands and as yet we are scarcely aware of the fact.

I go so far as to say that the future of decoration—I do not say design—lies wholly with the electrician. The painter must look to his laurels. Soon he must go back to the studio, where he properly belongs. It is in his emotional quality of light, this power to blend in with and vivify the emotional state of the drama without any intrusion of detail, that the most powerful instrument of stage decoration lies. As yet we mostly use light realistically. Eventually it will have to be used decoratively to illustrate and magnify emotion.

The Yiddish Players, Pavilion, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 11

UP TO some time after the outbreak of the war, a company of Yiddish players had been established, for several years past, at the old Pavilion Theater, Whitechapel, in the very heart of that large Jewish community. Some fine actors were working there, including, from 1911-1913, Joseph Kessler, and, subsequently, until 1917 or 1918, a still better known actor—one regarded by some competent critics as among the foremost of European players—namely Maurice Moscovitch. It was directly from the Whitechapel Pavilion that J. B. Fagan brought Mr. Moscovitch, to make a sensation as Shylock, at the Court Theater, London.

From that time onward the Yiddish players at Whitechapel passed through a distressful time. They could not replace Moscovitch with an actor of anything like equal competence; expenses of production had increased enormously; and the public patronage correspondingly diminished, until the company were forced to leave Whitechapel, while the Pavilion went the way of so many other suburban and provincial theaters, by transforming itself into a picture house. Now, however, it is pleasant to record that the picture screen has been removed—there is no lack of other cinemas in the district—and the theater has returned to its legitimate function, that of providing drama for the Jewish inhabitants of London's Ghetto. A Yiddish company has again been temporarily engaged there; and at its head is that same Joseph Kessler, Mr. Kessler is manifestly an actor to be encouraged. A finely built man, with a splendid head, reminiscent of certain of the great musicians; gifted also with a powerful voice, and possessing much of the emotional faculty peculiar to his race, he cherishes further a laudable ambition to interpret parts of higher literary and dramatic value than his company's repertoire generally permits. Quite recently, though only for a single night—he played "Hamlet" to a crowded house, with so much success that, as his manager phrased it to me, the only person who was not happy at the close of the performance was Mr. Kessler himself, because he was not able to enact the Dane once more.

It is the old story. In these days of commercial stringency, the box office compels, or seems to compel, the retention in the bill of the more popular plays, such as "For a Ghild's Sake," a sentimental "crook" melodrama, interspersed freely with song and dance, which I happened upon the other night. It was played with any amount of vim and earnestness by a quite competent company, including, in addition to Mr. Kessler himself—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Augenblick, the former of whom, during a chat I had with him before the rise of the curtain, kindly initiated me into the mysteries of the plot. The words, of course, are spoken mainly in Yiddish, though—the majority of the theater's patrons understand both languages—the dialogue is plentifully sprinkled with simple English phrases, such as expressions of greeting on entry, or of farewell at parting.

Five of the present company have come over recently from America, and two or three from Paris, the remainder being Whitechapel men. They are managed, for Mr. Kessler, by Harry H. Krone, who is also the stock playwright of the company, a position which carries one back in thought to the transpontine theaters of the forties and fifties. Among the more classical plays in the repertoire, are an adaptation of Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna," and "The Stranger," written by Jacob Gordin from the story of Enoch Arden.

Such an organization as Mr. Kessler's working at this theater, not only affords delight to the Jewish population of Whitechapel, but it provides also all-day work for the breadwinners of many families—the company and staff at the Pavilion, including the musicians and stage hands, numbering over 40. The Yiddish Players, be it added, are well known in the provinces also. Mr. Kessler's company have acted already at Glasgow, Manchester, and Leeds, and are booked for second visits; they hope to return in the autumn, to a re-decorated Pavilion. Possibly, in long, there may be again a Yiddish company permanently installed in Whitechapel.



Mme. Pilar-Morin in Two of Her Characterizations

'Still, Small Voice Within' Secret of Mme. Pilar-Morin's Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 23

HERE should be a league formed of those people who saw one or more of the French pantomime company's performances of "L'Enfant Prodigue" as it was first presented by Augustin Daly at his theater in New York with Mme. Pilar-Morin in the title rôle. It would not be a very large league, but its members would have much in common. They would have an enthusiastic hour at least, whenever the subject for discussion would be "L'Enfant Prodigue."

It is often said that the public as a

rule will support a genuinely fine art presentation, and in the main that is true. But every once in a while there comes along a work of art like "The Yellow Jacket" or "L'Enfant Prodigue" that seems to be many years ahead of our general public, and is the exception that proves the rule.

As I am one of those fortunate

enough to qualify as a member of the original "L'Enfant Prodigue" League,

With the great improvement in the theater taste of our audiences during the past few years it is interesting to speculate as to the reception these two plays would receive if their first nights were to take place now instead of when they did—several years ago.

Joseph Jefferson saw Mme. Pilar-Morin's performance 12 times, and

Richard Mansfield attended 10 per-

formances. Mr. Jefferson said: "Our little Pilar is a genius." Mr. Mansfield wrote: "You are an artist to your finger-tips." Praise, indeed, from two who knew. The most prominent artists and critics the world over have been thrilled by this little woman and volumes have been written in her praise, but in the face of this great amount of adulation she has remained a modest, gentle, womanly woman throughout it all.

As I am one of those fortunate

enough to qualify as a member of the original "L'Enfant Prodigue" League,

it was with a feeling of joy that I

asked for an interview and called at the studio of Madame. There is nothing hazy or dreamy about Pilar-Morin.

She is the most fervently spiritually minded in her attitude toward her art of anyone I have interviewed. At the

same time the practical work table,

charts, typewriter and latest American

pencil sharpener are as much in evidence as her play manuscripts and grand opera scores.

"Why do you talk about "L'Enfant Prodigue"? I have done hundreds of things besides that. I played "Madam Butterfly" in David Belasco's original

dramatic version more times than I

played "Pierrot." And, oh, I have done

so much work since. I have played

all over the world. Played many

rôles. Always working, always studying, always trying to improve. That

is the way we progress, in it not?"

Madame is one of the few foreign-born whose English has been so carefully mastered that she has been able to teach English pronunciation to many Americans.

"Is it not strange that I am now

teaching—that I am transferring that which I have learned of art to others?

"Do I enjoy it? Oh, I should say I do!

It is a wonderful privilege to help

guide the careers of these young people—to see them grow. You see, with my early training under the best masters in France and my broad experience, I am able to save them so much unnecessary struggle."

"Will you tell me, Madame," I asked, "what you think is the foundation of your work—the secret, so to speak?"

"In one interview? You would have

me tell you that in one interview?

Well, that is a great deal to ask, is it not? I will try, however."

Then, after a moment's thought,

"Yes, I can tell you the secret in one

sentence. I believe it is so with all

artists. The secret is the 'still small

voice within.'

The explanation is longer, much

longer. The still small voice must be

given outward expression. We must

learn to reflect our slightest inward

emotion the greater the outward mani-

festation. In coaching pupils for

grand opera my task is to show

them a spontaneous radiation that

shall be as broad and as delicate

as the musical theme itself. For

every musical theme there is a

corresponding emotional expression.

Not always active, of course, but

there nevertheless.

"I think it is to my long experience

in the silent drama that I owe the suc-

cess my pupils have had in acting the

great opera rôles. Silent drama has

given me knowledge in the expressing

of music emotionally. In "L'Enfant

Prodigue" we sing within every note

of the music. In grand opera we sing

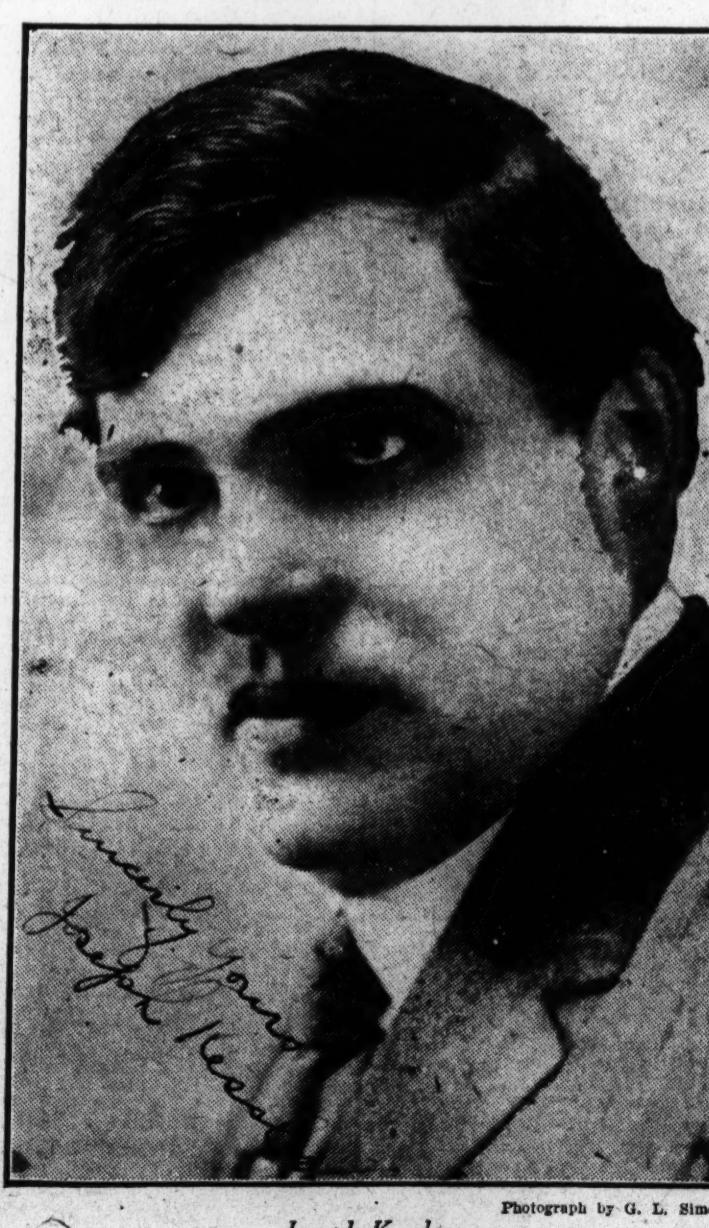
without through the medium of the

audible voice, but the training of the

entire physical instrument, even to

the very finger-tips, to sing within

is the same in either case. That co-



Joseph Kessler

Theatrical Notes

Under the patronage of the Lord Mayor of London a meeting in support of the Theater Girls Club has recently been held at the Mansion House, London. The club, which is established in the Soho district, does excellent and unobtrusive work in providing board and lodging at very moderate rates for "small part" girls at the different London theaters and for minor actresses generally. During the past year the number living on the premises was 222, but—as a result of the keen competition existing—the great majority of them were unemployed. The club members, however, have brave hearts, for, as Mr. Arthur Bourchier, one of the speakers, pointed out, they did not hesitate to accept work as waitresses, domestic helps, and mannequins, etc., when there was nothing for them to do on the stage. Ill-natured people who belittle the chorus seem unaware that some of the present-day stars graduated in.

There is a strong possibility that the Lyceum Theater, London, which owing to an unfortunate and long-continued difference of opinion among the owners—has been closed for some months past, will shortly re-open. In this event a temporary lease may be acquired by Mr. Seymour Hicks, who is anxious to produce a new Faust-Baillie play, provisionally entitled "Old Bill, M. P." But the Lyceum is really a melodrama house, since this is the staple dish with which its audiences have been regaled almost continuously since the great days of Sir Henry Irving.

Marshall Neilan has started casting his new picture, "The Strangers' Banquet" by Dona Byrne, which he is making for Goldwyn. Claire Windsor is to have the leading feminine rôle. Others selected thus far are Rockliffe Fellowes, Thomas Holding, Nigel Barrie, Claude Gillingwater and Stuart Holmes.

Among next season's ambitious revivals will be Goethe's "Faust," which Wallace Munro is promising for October. John E. Kellier will have the rôle of Mephisto and Nellie McHenry will appear as Dame Martha. The remainder of the cast has not been announced.

Louis Egan Shipman's play, "Fools Errant," which the author and the Shuberts will present

## THE HOME FORUM

## Peter Pan in the North Country

IT WAS on a Sunday afternoon of high summer in the gray capital of the north that we had that well-remembered glimpse of a Scottish Peter Pan. We had taken books into the garden, but the books remained unread. For the garden is no ordinary one, with flower-beds and neat gravel paths. It is rather a stretch of undulating woodland, whose tall trees, shrubberies, lawns, and glades occupy a deep valley extending for half a mile or so east and west on the slope that leads from the heart of the city northward to the sea. The birds sing there all day long, and it is "a place of dreams untold," certainly just the place where one might expect to find Peter Pan.

On this particular occasion he was wearing an Eton suit and a very glossy top-hat, both of which looked exceedingly new, and he himself seemed to be about ten years of age.

♦ ♦ ♦

He had wandered into a beautifully secluded and hilly part of the garden, and he was carrying a brightly colored plaid tartan rug. From a distance we watched his movements with absorbed interest. He removed the top-hat and placed it with a certain amount of careful reverence on the crest of the grassy knoll. Then he wrapped himself in the rug—being doubtless mindful of the resplendence of the new Eton suit—and rolled down to the foot of the hill, climbed to the top, and rolled down again, and repeated the performance a third time. But the rug was thick, and the sun was hot, so this pastime soon palled, and his next proceeding was to throw himself down on the slope just below his "topper," and to remain for some minutes leaning on his elbows and studiously contemplating that symbol of conventionality. We were beginning to understand by this time that he was Peter Pan, and great was our interest and delight when, from our distant hilltop, we saw him retire to another knoll, weave a chain of daisies, and twine it about his hat.

♦ ♦ ♦

Half an hour later, in another part of the woodland garden, we met him. The hat was unadorned, and he was walking in a highly conventional, public-school manner, with "subsidiary parents" and others. He left the group, approached us, raised his hat, and said, "Can you kindly tell me what o'clock it is?" Four o'clock it was, Peter Pan, and the elders were thinking of afternoon tea. But surely to you

"Twas brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe."

Yet we liked your attitude toward your environment so much! We knew that you were Peter Pan, that

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year, postpaid in all countries. One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If it is necessary to send a telegram, it must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS: The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for reproduction of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any news dealer, station, or store, or who desire to have it sent on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

North America Countries	Other	Europe
Up to 16 pages..... 1 cent	2 cents	3 cents
" 17-24 ..... 2 cents	3 cents	4 cents
" 25-32 ..... 2 cents	4 cents	5 cents

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES  
EUROPE: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.  
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco Town.

AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Buildings, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.  
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York, 21 East 40th St.  
1458 McCormick Bldg.  
1528 Broadway  
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Bldg.  
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.  
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Bldg.  
Seattle, 958 Empire Building  
London, Amherst House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Soles publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,

DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,

LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U. S. A.

you didn't want to grow up, and that your thoughts were of daisies and other lovely, simple things, quite unallied to the restrictions of "society." But you were not making any fuss about it. Those incomprehensible grown-ups insisted on your compliance with strange and uncomfortable arrangements, so you gave it, smilingly and quite cheerfully, and dreamed your dreams in silence.

That was years ago, but we have not forgotten.

Maybe you are now spending your days at an office desk. Maybe, when schoolboy suits were laid aside, you donned a khaki uniform and went to fight for honor and for home. But maybe, also, on that June day in the garden, it was given to you to know that yours was the kingdom of heaven, in which the great things are the simple things, the truths that never grow old.

## Intermezzo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The shadowy walls recede and stand ajar; New fragrances awake; the windows grow Deep blue with evening stillness; faint and far The wandering echoes of the after-glow. Drift like spent music; now the cleansing flow. Of quietude sweeps all unrest from sight. Down through the sky, from some remote height, Swift stars descend, and on their singing way. In lovely silence of unfolding light Declare the radiance of the coming day.

Grace Hodsdon Boutelle.

## On to Oregon

"Look at 'em come, Jesse! More and more! Must be forty or fifty families."

Molly Wingate, middle-aged, portly, dark brown and strong, stood at the door of the rude tent which for the time made her home. She was pointing down the road which lay like an earthen ribbon thrown down across the prairie grass, bordered beyond by the timber-grown bluffs of the Missouri. Jesse Wingate allowed his team of harness-marked horses to continue their eager drinking at the water hole of the little stream near which the camp was pitched until their thirst quenched, they began burying their muzzles and blowing into the water in sensuous enjoyment. He stood, a strong and tall man of perhaps forty-five years, of keen blue eye and short, close-matted, tawny beard. His garb was the loose dress of the outlying settler of the western lands three-quarters of a century ago. A farmer he must have been back home.

Could this encampment, on the very front of the American civilization, now be called a home? Beyond the prairie road could be seen a double furrow of jet-black glistening sod, framing the green grass and its spangling flowers, first browsing of the plow on virgin soil. It might have been the opening of a farm. But if so, why the crude bivouac? Why the gear of travelers? Why the massed artille wagons; the scores of morning fires lifting lazy blue wreaths of smoke against the morning mists?

The truth was that Jesse Wingate, earlier and impatient on the front, out of the very suppression of energy, had been trying his plow in the first white furrows beyond the Missouri in the great year of 1848. Four hundred other near-by plows alike were avid for the soil of Oregon; as witness this long line of newcomers, late at the frontier rendezvous.

"It's the Liberty wagons from down river," said the campmaster at length. "It's time. We can't lie here much longer waiting for Missouri or Illinois, either. The grass is up..."

"But look at the wagons come!" she added. "All the country's going West this year. It certainly seems like."

It was the spring gathering of the west-bound wagon-trains, stretching from old Independence to Westport Landing, the spot where that very year the new name of Kansas City was heard among the emigrants as the place of the jump off. It was an hour by sun as these Western people would have said, and the low-lying valley mists had not yet fully arisen, so that the atmosphere for a great picture did not lack.

It was a great picture, a stirring panorama of an earlier day which now unfolded. Slow, swaying, steadily, the ox teams came on, as though impelled by and not compelling the fleet of white canvas sails. The teams did not hasten, did not abate their speed, but moved in an unabated advance that gave the massed column something irresistibly epochal in look.

The train, foreshortened to the watchers at the rendezvous, had a well-spaced formation—twenty wagons, thirty, forty, forty, forty-seven—as Jesse Wingate mentally counted them. There were outriders; there were clumps of driven cattle. Along the flanks walked tall men, who flung over the low-headed cattle an admonitory lash whose keen report presently could be heard, still faint and far off. A dull dust cloud arose, softening the outlines of the prairie ships. The broad gestures of arm and trunk, the monotonous soothings of commands to the sophisticated kine as yet remained vague, so that still it was properly a picture done on a vast canvas—that of the frontier in '48: a picture of might, of inevitability. Even the sober souls of these waiters rose to it, felt some thrill they themselves had never analyzed.

By this time the last belated unit of the Oregon caravan was at hand. The features of the dusty drivers could be seen. Unlike Wingate, the newly-chosen master of the train, who had horses and mules about him, the young leader, Banion, captained only ox teams. They came now, slow footed, steady, low headed, irresistible, indomitable, the same loco-



Entrance to Arracan Pagoda, Mandalay, Burma

motive power that carried the hordes of Asia into Eastern Europe long ago. And as in the days of that invasion the conquerors carried their households, their flocks and herds with them, so now did these half-savage Saxon folk have with them all.

Lean boys, brown, barefooted girls flanked the trail with driven stock. Chickens clucked in coops at wagon side. Uncounted children thrust out tousled heads from the openings of the canvas covers. Dogs barked in hostile salutation. Women in slatted sunbonnets turned impulsive gaze from the high front seats, back of which, swung to the bows by leather loops, hung the inevitable family rifle in each wagon. And now, at the tail gate of every wagon, lashed fast for its last long journey, hung also the family plow.

It was '48, and the grass was up. On Oregon! The ark of our covenant with progress was passing out.

Almost it might have been said to have held every living thing, like that other ark of old—Emerson Hough, in "The Covered Wagon."

The fact is, in ancient times, the kings of Burma were peripatetic. So were the emperors of China and of India. When a new king came to the throne he moved his capital, almost as a matter of course, probably because by that time, after a desultory sort of siege lasting years and years, there was very little of the old one left.

The Burmese capital was always on the banks of the Irrawaddy.

Even during the mythical period, and perhaps into historical times, the capital was at Pagan, that wondrous deserted but scarcely ruined city in the jungle below Mandalay. Centuries later it was moved to Amarapura, and then to Ava, hard by. It was well on in the nineteenth century when Mindon Min, in a whimsical mood, built the palace at Mandalay. His son Theebaw kept the place on, for a few years; but there is no saying whether he might not have moved it, had he not been deposed by the British.

There is as much merit to be gained by building a new palace as by building a new pagoda, surely!

To the resident in Burma Mandalay

spells dust and heat. The long

straight road, lined with haggard trees thickly crusted with dust, are depressing; so too is the emptiness of the streets. The sun beats down fiercely on white powdery void.

The visitor, who lives by a carefree

constructed timetable, and has to

catch a train, visits the Arracan

pagoda, takes off his shoes and socks,

and enters its cool precincts. He passes

on to the pagoda of the nine hundred

and ninety-nine tables. This at any rate

exists solely for his benefit. Did he

count them for himself, or could he

speak to the aged priest in the vermarcular,

he would learn that there are really

but seven hundred and twenty-nine tab-

lets. But nine hundred and nine-

nine is a number full of possibilities.

Someone discovered that when visi-

tors began to visit Mandalay to see

the "sights" no sightseer could re-

frain from asking the inevitable ques-

tion, and there was immense scope

for romantic imagination in the reply.

Finally there is the palace, though

there is little to be seen inside the

carved wooden walls. Its garish splendor is no more. Few people in-

clude Mandalay Hill in their round.

On its steep flanks and summit are

some of the most modern of all pa-

goda; nor are they beautiful. Never-

theless the view from the summit is

worth the climb of a few hundred feet,

though the steps are steep. Mandalay,

at your feet embowered in palid

acacia trees. The moat, a straight

shining road of water; the palace

wall, with the doll's house tower in

the center; the white street-bound

rectangles of the city; and in the

distance the swelling curve of the

river, with the hills beyond.

It is the unscientific mentality that

hurries: it wants what it wants, when

it wants it; it wants everything done

at once; it wants to be healed in a

hurry, and to wait not at all. Yet,

Solomon has said, in substance, that

the thoughts of the hasty tend only

to want. Hurry is the outcome of

impatience or impulsiveness; im-

pedes action, and works out of season.

Those who are driven by ambition

and self-will often have such a sense

of being rushed that they accomplish

less than if they did not hurry.

In her "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs.

Eddy has said (p. 230), "Rushing

around smartly is no proof of accom-

plishing much."

Christian Science heals of this

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1922

## EDITORIALS

ALTHOUGH the report that England had made a definite offer to cancel French debts was premature, it has long been obvious that this step is inevitable. Mr. Lloyd George has hitherto subordinated this cancellation to a similar treatment of England by America. But generosity begets generosity, and there were many people in England who saw clearly that if for the moment political considerations may make it impossible for the United States to take

the initiative, that is no reason why England should decline to show the way. It is England who, for economic reasons, has need of a stable Germany. France, of course, did she understand, has also need of a stable Germany, but for her the need is not so patent and not so immediate. If, therefore, England counsels, nay demands, the forgiveness of German debts by France, she can hardly insist on the policy of securing her own pound of flesh from France. In strict logic, there could not be leniency for Germany and the full rigor of the law for France.

France contended that she had already made great sacrifices, and, therefore, it was now for England to offer her some kind of compensation in the shape of the cancellation of British credits on France. If once this were done finally and officially, the vicious circle in which the world has been moving since the Armistice would be broken. Sooner or later, the example would be followed.

The very fact that a beginning had been made would make the general conditions far more favorable for an international loan, which has become an absolute necessity, not only for Germany, but for France. The great thing is to throw overboard the deadweight of debt which is sinking Europe. These debts, which shatter the whole system of credit and prevent confidence, are like an inhibition. They stop the normal activities of the world. It only requires that somebody shall start the movement—inevitable in the long run—toward cancellation.

When the British Government was stated to have arrived at this conclusion and to have proposed to France a definite bargain on the lines previously indicated, the press of the world greeted the supposed decision with enthusiastic approval. They might have opposed a similar proposal emanating from their own country, but they nevertheless, regarding the matter with detachment and impartiality, recognized that a clean slate is the only sound policy. This revelation of the thought of the world, although based on a misunderstanding, was useful in that it demonstrated what reasonable men are thinking in all countries. It paved the way to the actual proposal which certainly must be made.

It is manifestly unjust that France should be made to agree to a wholesale curtailment of her rights while no relief is forthcoming for France. The connection between the French debt and the German debt is indisputable. France cannot pay out if nothing is coming in. What she owes to England and America can only be met on condition that France herself can find the money. It is beyond doubt the corollary of any attempt to lighten the burden of Germany that the burden of France should be lightened. In the same breath, it is impossible to exact the last penny from France and to call upon France to forgive Germany.

Those who think that France is too hard should ask whether they themselves are not too hard. With the disappearance of the illusion of vast payments by Germany there vanished the illusion of vast payments by France. If one cannot fulfill the demands made, neither can the other. If the reparation debts must be written down, the interallied debts must be written off. It is only on this condition that the loan which is required becomes possible.

There may be resistances. Electioneering considerations may postpone this full study of related problems. But in the end it will be seen to be true that the impossible sums which one nation owes to another can never be paid by any conceivable machinery which would be satisfactory to the recipient governments. At last England has acknowledged the truth of this contention, and France will quickly follow. America, while not directly involved or responsible for European policy, is yet bound to take notice of any threatened collapse, and the moment the United States recommends gentler treatment of Germany, it follows as a natural sequence that there must be the most considerate treatment of France. The road to recovery has been pointed out. It is for the world to take it.

IN THE controversy, on American railroads as well as in the coal mines, both sides fail to take into account an interest that is more deeply involved in the situation than either Labor or Capital. That interest is the public welfare. In previous labor disputes neither side has been disposed to pay much attention to that interest, apparently deeming it a negligible quantity. Employers and employees have, to a certain extent, absorbed the realization

of the identity of their concern in the regular and orderly functioning of the industrial machinery. With occasional upheavals resulting from irreconcilable differences, employers and employees in the main have come to at least a glimmering of the truth that industry is a partnership.

In this partnership, however, they have been slow to recognize the third partner. This partner, the general

### Paving the Way for Debt Cancellation

public, has hitherto been regarded as a silent onlooker whose place it is to accept uncomplainingly whatever hazards may be imposed by disagreements between owners and workers. This silent partner, however, is no longer content to play the passive rôle assigned by the others. It is determined to make itself heard, to impose some restraint—the restraint of law—upon its partners. One manifestation of the emergence of this partner in the general business of the country, and especially in its public utilities, such as railroads and mines, is the Esch-Cummins Railway Act, with its Railroad Labor Board. Other manifestations of the same increasing consciousness of the partner hitherto held silent, are the various efforts by the Federal Government and by state governments to create courts of arbitration, either optional or compulsory.

Unfortunately, in the present controversy, both on the railroads and in the mines, the available machinery has failed to accomplish the desired results—to substitute law, whether industrial or statutory, for the anarchic and archaic trials of strength hitherto resorted to by Capital and by Labor at times of disagreement.

The controversy which has arisen out of that disagreement is being carried on at the expense of the third partner to the combination, more than at the cost of either of the others. The obstacle to the return of normal business conditions which any attempt to paralyze either the transportation system of the country or to put a stop to the production of fuel, and consequently of the energy that keeps the industrial machinery of the country going, is sufficient in itself to show the vital character of the hitherto silent partner's interest in the existing situation.

That silent partner is watching closely the failure of the machinery which has been created to make such a paralysis of industrial life impossible. The time will come—and soon—when it will not be possible for two infinitesimal minority groups to fight industrial battles at the expense of the third partner, the overwhelming majority.

POSSIBLY no one understands, better than the people residing in Alaska, the conditions which have seemed to combine to hinder what promised to be the rapid industrial and commercial development of that Territory, rich in many natural resources. Residents of Alaska are somewhat impatient with the theorists and experts who visit their country and return to the United States to write glowing estimates of its future. They have too long dealt with the

prosaically practical side of life in a rugged and unsubdued section of the world to be influenced by even the most logical speculative assays of their potential wealth. They are weary of being "exploited" as the possessors of something whose value the theorists are incapable of judging, and as a people to whom the missionaries of progress should be sent in the hope of arousing them to a realization of their opportunities.

The impression of some representative Alaskan residents is that the Territory is industrially and commercially "submerged." They insist that the Washington Government, which alone could make the development of the country's natural resources possible, has failed to do its part. This does not apply, it is admitted, to the gold and copper mines, because these have been rich enough to attract capital even under the unfavorable conditions which make the development of coal mines and oil wells impossible.

The need, according to those who criticize the attitude of Government experts who have recently written glowing forecasts of Alaska's future, is capital which will insure the possibility of private development of the mineral and agricultural lands now lying idle. The prospective investor is warned that the undertaking is not without hazard. Development work, because of the lack of roads and the high cost of transportation, is expensive, and immediate returns are uncertain.

Conditions in Alaska are in no way comparable to those in the middle west in the United States in the early days of its development. Government grants made the solution of the transportation problem in the latter almost easy. The immigrants from northern Europe furnished the man-power necessary to subdue the prairies and the forests, to build roads and houses, and to open mines and quarries. The processes of natural development were adequate to provide commodities, markets and transportation simultaneously.

But these desirable conditions do not obtain in Alaska. The tides of immigration are not attracted to that section by the promise of "a quarter section and a cow." The homemaker in the far north must be equipped to battle against sterner difficulties than the pioneer in Illinois and Wisconsin encountered three-quarters of a century ago. And so the impasse seems to have been reached. The apparent desire on the part of many of the people of Alaska is for some sort of subsidized development work, and yet there remains the apprehension that the establishment of such a policy would result in the bartering away of the Territory's richest resources.

Perhaps the time has not yet come for a rapid development of that country's lands and mines. The average pioneer seeks the line of least resistance. The chief concern is to keep the door open. The day will arrive when men will go in to possess the land for their own. Alaska can well afford to wait.

THE new hall of the London County Council has cost £4,000,000, and King George has opened it amid a scene of much splendor and enthusiasm. Now when the hall is getting into working order it is found that the press gallery is so badly placed that members speaking are almost inaudible. One of the most important matters has been entirely neglected. But let the London County Council take heart; across the river is the House of Commons, with 670 members, where seating accommodation is provided for only half that number.

TODAY'S world stands witness to one of the supremely great events of all history: the evolution of China into genuinely "popular" government. The plant that pushed up through the yellow earth eleven years ago now promises soon to burst into full blossom. This is to say that one-fourth of mankind is stepping forward. This is not stated with any thought of comparing old civilizations with the new, or of gauging the relative values of philosophies, Confucian and Christian, or of insisting that it takes a better people to make pumpkin pies than porcelains. It is only saying that a definite change must come over the surface of China's antique dream, if she is to guard herself alike against commercial scheming from without and selfish ambitions from within.

We hear much of her handicaps: of civil war and self-serving tchuns, of lack of money and a marked shortage of public morality. It is well worth noting that entries are to be set on the credit side of the big ledger.

The mere fact of having a government that, in theory at least, is based upon the will of the governed, has had an enormously quickening effect upon that thoughtful people. The understanding that governments exist in order to advance, in an affirmative manner, the welfare of a population, and not simply to provide places of profit to those who happen to occupy the seats of power, is rapidly being realized. Government is a matter of public discussion in present-day China. Its acts are subject to a sustained, even if not yet a wholly effective, public criticism. This can mean only that a general will, in reference to matters political, is developing. That, in turn, can mean only that the Chinese are tending more and more to think nationally.

Somewhat to develop this last idea, it is highly significant that, through all these later months of open warfare between North and South, neither side has evinced a desire to seek a solution of the problem by dividing the country into independent states. There is basic national solidarity, clearly. In all circumstances one must hold it to have been not less than strikingly exhibited, indeed, while it is obvious that two factors are tending to emphasize it: the growth of means of communication, and the quiet but real pressure exerted upon China's territorial rights by the militaristic wing of the Japanese Government.

It has long been realized that the Chinese are, essentially, a democratic people. Its index has been a something set so deeply in the Nation's makeup that even old tradition seemed not adequate to account for it. It is today's privilege to see this set down, as it were, in specific terms. What has been referred to, generally, as just "a trait of national heredity" is producing a change in the national features. If the new popular attitude toward government and the lately-born national solidarity continue to develop, the items of debit cost on the Celestial Republic's books will be heard of less and less, because, in the relative balancing of the pages, they will amount to less and less.

THE persistence of the delusion that the United States Congress may be induced to modify the Volstead Act so

as to provide for the sale of "light wines and beer" is due chiefly to the activities of some thirty-odd associations formed for the purpose of paying salaries to workers against the National Prohibition Law. To justify their solicitation of funds for this purpose they must make it appear that they represent a large following, and it is not surprising that they are able to keep their propaganda alive by holding out promises that they must know are impossible of fulfillment. Apart from what may be termed this professional opposition to the Volstead Act, there is unquestionably some sentiment favorable to the amendment of that law, based in most cases upon a misunderstanding of what is involved in the "light wines and beer" proposals. Many of those who have given their endorsement to this attack on the fundamentals behind national prohibition would presumably see reasons for withdrawing their support if they fully understood the actual conditions relating to the nature and use of alcoholic beverages.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits the manufacture, sale, or importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. To understand the scope of this fundamental law of the land it is necessary to know just what is meant by an intoxicating liquor. The active agency in all forms of intoxicating beverages is the substance alcohol. Whisky, brandy, rum, gin, vodka or arrack are merely the same substance distilled from different materials, mixed in varying proportions with water.

Whisky, the principal form in which what are known as "spirituous liquors" are consumed, contains from 40 to 50 per cent of alcohol. In the mixture with effervescent water known as a "highball," the percentage of alcohol averages about 8 per cent. As against this alcoholic content the ordinary "light wines" sold everywhere before the adoption of prohibition had an alcoholic content of from 10 to 14 per cent, while in the case of sherries, ports and other "fortified" wines the content was often above 20 per cent, or two and one-half times stronger than the whisky highball.

That in one case the alcohol was procured from grapes, and in the other from corn, would not alter the essential facts. By simply drinking wine or 4 per cent beer, those desiring intoxicating liquors could accomplish the same result as was formerly secured through the use of diluted whisky, rum, or gin. The mere statement of these conditions is enough to show the absurdity of the whole "light wines and beer" propaganda. So long as the Constitution prohibits intoxicating liquors, Congress cannot discriminate in favor of certain kinds of liquor.

"Just the man for the place," is the chorus of comment within and without the theater in the United States on the appointment of Augustus Thomas to the position of executive chairman of the Producing Managers Association. That such a unanimity of opinion has greeted the choice of Mr. Thomas as arbiter, mentor or dictator in the theater—for he will be all three in some degree by the very nature of his new duties—is in itself perhaps the finest tribute Mr. Thomas has received in a career in which he has been accorded many honors.

There is special point to the naming of Mr. Thomas, of all men, to this position, for the association which has chosen him and is paying his salary was the group to which the members of the Actors Equity Association were opposed during the actors' strike of three years ago. When the point was reached where the cross-purposes of the interests concerned had become seemingly inextricably entangled, like the logs in a spring jam, Mr. Thomas brought all the parties to agreement within a few hours at a hastily called conference. Granted that Mr. Thomas chose the breaking moment for his action, the point is that he knew what to do and knew how to win over the strong men on both sides that were obstructing the settlement.

The many intricate problems that Mr. Thomas will have to deal with will not be new to him, as would be the case had he been chosen from some other walk of life. In his long and devoted association with the theater he has filled nearly every position known to the playhouse: actor, playwright, stage director, manager. To the general public Mr. Thomas is best known as a playwright; in the theatrical world he stands out as a brilliant orator. All who know him recognize in him a clear, clean thinker, a man of unusual ability and force, and one whose opinion is to be respected, even when vastly different from one's own.

What of the public? Here, indeed, is the biggest aspect of Mr. Thomas' appointment. What is to be done about the ticket speculator? Are the best seats for popular attractions again to be sold at the box office, or are they to continue to be obtainable only at agencies at a preposterous "service" charge?

Mr. Thomas takes his chair opposed to state censorship of plays. His desire is that the theater shall clean house from within, and thus avoid the necessity for having a public censor. It is earnestly to be hoped that the members of the Producing Managers Association will again prove themselves wise and allow their new chairman absolute authority in denying production to salacious plays. He is an art critic of the theater, and will readily distinguish a work of art from a play produced solely to commercialize viciousness. If, during his tenure of office, he accomplishes but this one desire that he has so far expressed as wishing to carry out, the Producing Managers Association deserves wide commendation for this appointment, and the theater as a whole will have taken a big step forward.

### Editorial Notes

ONE hesitates between sorrow and joy at the announcement that Mr. H. G. Wells has consented to stand for Parliament as Labor candidate for London University. The sorrow comes from the thought, as one London newspaper expresses it, that he will waste an amount of his time equivalent to the writing of two good books a year; the joy at the prospect of the dull materialism of the House of Commons being leavened by the idealism of a man of rare knowledge and vision. Parliament today stands in need of good men, and if every man of intellect is to stand aside because many of his 600-odd fellows may be below his mental standard, it will go ill with the great representative House. Such a standard would have kept out Burke, Pitt, and Gladstone, to mention no others. The House of Commons needs the best men it can get.

FOR so long it has been customary to look upon the typical "at home" as a rather stupid affair, that it is refreshing to learn that recently an innovation has been introduced in some of these events in London, whereby social entertainment has been combined with practical information. Thus at one of these "at homes" it is recorded that among the guests were included a plumber, a paperhanger, a carpenter, an electrician and a laundry worker. After refreshments, the guests were divided into parties and went from room to room where they saw the plumber mend a simple leak, the carpenter make some easy repairs, the electrician attend to a few small adjustments, and so on. It would seem that there is some advantage in contrasting the unique with the prosaic, like combining business with pleasure.

THERE is quite a lesson to be learned from the little two-cent stamp. Recently it took over some additional duties, and now it will carry a one-ounce letter to any post office in half a hundred foreign countries in addition to any one of the more than 50,000 post offices in the United States, the many in Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, and those in American possessions overseas. This humble servant could be emulated by many in its willingness to "serve," and it is not a surprise that United States Government officials believe that this extension of its usefulness will make for more friendly relations between America and other peoples.

NEARLY everyone knows the story, but it is so good that it bears repetition, especially in view of the fact that it has been recently recalled by the cleaning of the big clock in the English House of Parliament. It is about a grandfather's clock which was very highly treasured in a certain family, but which had become somewhat erratic in its timekeeping and its striking propensities. One old man, however, used to insist that it was all right and that all it needed was to be understood. "You see," he would say, "when the hands stand at 12, it strikes 2, and then I know it is 20 minutes past 7." After all, understanding will do a lot toward straightening out a problem.

### Augustus Thomas, Mediator in the Theater